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GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS

OF THE

SCOTTISH HOUSE OF CHRISTIE

COMPILED FROM FAMILY PAPERS AND THE PUBLIC RECORDS

BY THE

REV. CHARLES ROGERS, LL.D.

HISTORIOGRAPHER TO THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NORTHERN ANTIQUARIES, COPENHAGEN; MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND

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PREFACE.

THE Scottish House of Christie has produced more than an ordinary share of notable members, of whom no inconsiderable portion have occupied useful and important posts in the public service. In preparing memoirs of the House, I have been fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of well-informed members. Among these I mention with especial gratitude Captain James Edmund Christie of Edinburgh, who, next in succession to his father, is head and representative of that branch, so long honourably associated with the municipality of Stirling. Mr Craig Christie of Edinburgh has, in connection with his branch, also given me most important assistance. The present chief magistrate of Stirling, Provost George Christie, has, by procuring me convenient access to the records of that burgh, rendered me under special obligations. To Mr Robert Walker, formerly Town-Clerk Depute of Stirling, and now Depute Sheriff-Clerk of Aberdeenshire, I am largely indebted for his gratuitously undertaking searches in the public records of Stirlingshire. My painstaking and accomplished assistant in genealogical inquiries, the

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Rev. Walter Macleod, has prosecuted his researches with his usual ardour and success. On his copious extracts from the records deposited in the General Register House, and from provincial and parochial registers, the work is mainly founded.

CHARLES ROGERS.

GRAMPIAN LODGE,
FOREST HILL, SURREY,
February 1878.

GENEALOGICAL MEMOIRS

OF THE

SCOTTISH HOUSE OF CHRISTIE.

In his "Scottish Dictionary," Dr Jamieson conjectures that the Scottish word "Cristie" is derived from the Danish *cruset;* and Mr Ferguson is of opinion that the English prefix *crist* may be the Frankish form of the Teutonic *hrist,* to brandish a sword.[1] It is more probable, we conceive, that the surnames Christie and Christison are derived from the Danish baptismal name Christian or Christigern. A few families of the name in the Isle of Man distinctly claim a Norse or Danish origin. The chief families of the sept may be traced to the north-eastern coast.

As a surname, Christy, or Christie, appears in Scotland so early as the twelfth century. Prior to the year 1200, Christy of Foyness or Phoineas in the Aird, Inverness-shire, held lands under Byset of Lovat, being one of several proprietors, commonly styled the "Bisset's Barons."[2] In a bishop's precept for the investment of chaplains in the church of Loch-

[1] The Teutonic Name-System, applied to the Family Names of France, England, and Germany. By Robert Ferguson. London, 8vo, p. 133.

[2] Anderson's History of the Family of Fraser, Edinburgh, 1825, 4to, p. 19.

alveth, in the province of Moray, in 1333, "Dominus Cristinus" is named as perpetual vicar of the said church.[1]

In the south-eastern counties, Christie, as a surname, first appears in the fifteenth century. In July 1476, Paul Cristy is named along with Adam Edgar of Wedderlie, as differing with Walter, Abbot of Dryburgh, respecting the lands of Knokfelde.[2] Members of the family had settled in Fifeshire, in or prior to the fifteenth century. In a charter, dated 13th July 1457, granted by the Abbot of Lindores, to the burgh of Newburgh, is named among the burgesses "John of Chrysty."[3] Thomas Crystie conducted a small manufactory at the cotton[4] of Stravithie, near St Andrews, in eastern Fifeshire; he died on the 10th February 1581, his "frie gear" being valued at 22 lib.[5]

Thomas Chrystie rented the farm of Grange, in the parish of St Andrews; he died on the 16th June 1614, leaving four sons and one daughter, minors. His "frie gear" amounted to 96 lib. 3s. 4d.[6] Catherine Smith, wife of David Crystie in Feddinch, in the parish of St Andrews, died 31st May 1626, leaving in "frie gear," 157 lib. 9s. 2d.[7] Alexander Chrystie, citizen of St Andrews, died 18th September 1636; his inventory was valued at 153 lib. 6s. 8d.[8] Hugh Chrystie, burgess of Crail, on the east coast of Fife, died in 1723, his inventory being valued at 176 lib.[9]

A family of Christie was settled at the shipping port of Kirkcaldy, in southern Fifeshire, early in the sixteenth

[1] Registrum Epis. Moraviensis, Edinburgh, 1837, 4to, p. 289.
[2] Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh, Edinburgh, 1817, p. 17.
[3] Lindores Abbey, by Alexander Laing, Edinburgh, 1776, 4to, pp. 479, 480.
[4] A hamlet possessed by cottars dependent on the farmer or owner of the land.
[5] St Andrews Com. Rec., vol. ii. [6] *Ib.*, vol. v.
[7] *Ib.*, vol. viii. [8] *Ib.*, vol. ix. [9] *Ib.*, vol. xviii.

century. On the 14th January 1549, the testament of Matthew Criste in Kirkcaldy was given up by Elizabeth Melville, his widow, and his sons John and Robert. His "frie gear" was valued at 68 lib. 12s.[1]

Probably from the settlers at the shipping ports of St Andrews, Crail, or Kirkcaldy, were derived the numerous families of Christie, which afterwards occupied lands in different districts of Fife. Thomas Christie, of the parish of Arngask, died in September 1612, leaving of "frie gear" 282 lib. 10s. 6d.[2] George Chrystie, farmer at Easter Wemyss, died February 1616, leaving "frie gear" to the value of 176 lib. 13s. 4d.[3] William Chrystie in Wester Markinch died 3d February 1617, leaving five sons, minors. His inventory was reckoned at 266 lib.[4] David Chrystie in Balkirstie, parish of Newburn, died 16th October 1633, leaving 220 lib. in "frie gear."[5] Helen Readie, wife of John Chrystie in Balbougie, parish of Inverkeithing, died in June 1661, her "frie gear" being valued at 2236 lib.[6] Robert Chrystie, burgess of Kinghorn, died November 1694; his inventory was reckoned at 257 lib. 13s. 4d.[7]

From the baptismal record of Dunfermline, in south-western Fifeshire, it would appear that there the Christie family had made settlements prior to the Reformation. In the "New Rentale-Book" of Dunfermline, 1555-1583, Patrick Christie and Janet Torrentine, his wife, are named as receiving a feu-charter of the lands of Hoill, otherwise Legatesbrig, in that regality.[8] The representative of this couple, Thomas Chrystie,

[1] St Andrews Com. Rec., vol. i.
[2] *Ib.*, vol. viii.
[3] *Ib.*, vol. vi.
[4] *Ib.*, vol. vi.
[5] *Ib.*, vol. ix.
[6] *Ib.*, vol. xii.
[7] *Ib.*, vol. viii.
[8] Registrum de Dunfermelyn, *passim*.

who is styled both of the Hoill and of Legatesbrig, married Janet Hutton, by whom he had three sons, Thomas, James, born 1602, and Andrew, born 1605. On the 26th June 1623, Thomas Chrystie of the Hoill married Elspet Durie, by whom he had two sons, James, born 1635, and Alexander, born 1642.[1] On the 14th October 1664, Alexander Chrystie was served heir to his father, Thomas Chrystie, in the lands of Hoill or Legatesbrig.[2]

A descendant of the family of Hoill, John Chrystie, held office at Dunfermline as master of the song at the close of the seventeenth century. This office, otherwise that of precentor in the abbey church, was specially endowed in 1610 by Anne, queen of James VI., and was placed in the gift of Lord Tweeddale as heritable bailie of the lordship of Dunfermline.[3] The master of the song being also the parochial registrar, we are indebted to this fact for some particulars respecting his social status. He was twice married, first to Jean Finlay, and secondly to Margaret Cowie, the latter a daughter of one of the magistrates. At the baptism of his daughter Æmilia, born on the 6th October 1688, were present as witnesses, Alexander, Lord Elibank; Captain George Durie of Craigluscar, styled "Lord Provost of Dunfermline," and George Murray, younger of Pittencrieff. In recording the baptism of his son James, born 12th July 1690, John Christie describes, as one of the two god-fathers, "James, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith," which, as the king was then dethroned and in exile, would imply his strong Jacobite predilections. Among

[1] Parish Reg. of Dunfermline.

[2] Inq. Spec., Fife, 970.

[3] Chalmers' History of Dunfermline, 1844-1859, vol. i., p. 440, vol. ii., p. 417.

the witnesses are named "George Mackenzie, son to George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate." At future baptisms, he has as witnesses, Sir Charles Halket of Pitfirran, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie, and Sir Philip Anstruther of Entersfield. Concerning one of his children, baptized on the 19th June 1698, it is set forth that he was "called James, after James, Marquis of Montrose, being present at the baptism."[1]

Sprung from the same stock with the family at Hoill or Legatesbrig was another branch of the Fifeshire house of Christie, which attained considerable opulence. William and Henry Chrystie are named in the "New Rentale" of Dunfermline, 1555-1583. The former, who occupied a portion of the lands of Over Stentoun, in the parish of Kinglassie and regality of Dunfermline, had resigned to him, on the 23d December 1565, by Robert, Archdean of St Andrews, commendator of the monastery of Dunfermline, three sixteenth parts of the said lands, for a charter of feu-farm to be made to him and his heirs.[2] On the 17th July 1605, David Christie received a precept of sasine of the lands of Stentoun.[3] John Chrystie, of the same family, received, on the 10th November 1608, a charter of half the village of Beith, Bonally, and Beith-under-the-Hill, near Dunfermline.[4]

George Christie is named in the burgh records of Dysart, in December 1537; in the same records he is described as a bailie in 1563.

On the 15th March 1634, David Chrystie, burgess of Dysart, was served heir to Alexander Chrystie in a portion of the lands of Over Stentoun.[5]

[1] Parish Reg. of Dunfermline.

[2] Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. Appendix to Fourth Report, p. 501.

[3] Inq. Spec., Fife, 970. [4] Register of Dunfermline. [5] Inq. Spec., Fife, 503.

James Chrystie, in Forrestoun, in the parish of Kinglassie, died in March 1652; his "frie gear" being estimated at 4607 lib. 6s. 8d. Among his debtors are named David Chrystie of Stentoun, while David Chrystie in Gaitmilk is cautioner to the executor.[1] Janet Tod, wife of David Chrystie, tenant in Gaitmilk, died in November 1683, her "frie gear" amounting to £557, 6s. 8d., John Chrystie, tenant in Loch-head, being cautioner.[2] In the same parish George Chrystie of Auchinmuir died in November 1715, his testament-dative being administered by his daughter, Alison Chrystie, spouse to Andrew Wilson of Temple, his "frie gear" amounting to 3428 lib. 6s. 8d.[3]

James Chrystie, nephew of David Chrystie of Over Stentoun, Writer to the Signet at Edinburgh, acquired the lands of Whitehouse, in the parish of St Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, and others. In the estate of Whitehouse he was, on the 25th April 1671, succeeded by his son James.[4] James Christie was at the same time served heir to his father in the lands and barony of Pittencrieff, in the parish of Dunfermline, a portion of the lands of Over and Nether Stentoun, in the parish of Kinglassie, and the lands of Balsillie, in the barony of Leslie, Fifeshire;[5] also in the lands of Orchill, Perthshire,[6] and of a bond for £325 on the lands of Spittal, near Stirling, and in the titles of the lands and barony of Canglar, commonly called Charterhoushall, in the parish of St Ninians.[7] He died in 1676, and was succeeded by his son, James Chrystie, Writer to the Signet. This person in 1697 sold a portion of his lands to Margaret, Countess of Rothes. He married Jane,

[1] St Andrews Com. Rec., vol. x.
[2] *Ib.*, vol. xiv.
[3] *Ib.*, vol. xvii.
[4] Inq. Spec., Fife, 1191.
[5] *Ib.*, 1100.
[6] Inq. Spec., Perth, 820.
[7] Inq. Spec., Stirling, 258.

daughter of James Foulis of Ratho, by whom he had James Christie of Newhall, Haddingtonshire, who in 1702-4 appears as a Commissioner of Supply for that county.

James Christie of Newhall died at Baberton House, near Edinburgh, on the 17th December 1749. He married Catherine, daughter of William Dick of Grange (co-heir of his uncle, Colonel Sir James Leslie), and by her had two sons and three daughters, of whom Ann died in 1793, aged eighty-four. John, the second son, was a captain in the army. Having been presented with a lottery ticket by his colonel, the Earl of Berkeley, he drew a £10,000 prize, and purchased the estate of Baberton, in the county of Edinburgh; he died 30th April 1789. In the lands of Failzie and Baberton he was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Christie, captain, R.N., afterwards admiral. Admiral Alexander Christie married Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Braithwaite. She died in 1820, leaving four sons and four daughters, one of whom, Eliza, married, in 1813, Collingwood Foster Fenwick, second son of Nicholas Fenwick of Leamington Hall, Northumberland.

Archibald Christie, eldest son of Admiral Alexander Christie, succeeded him in the lands of Baberton. He married, first, in November 1812, Maria, daughter of George Reeves of Langley, Wiltshire, who died in 1818; second, 25th November 1819, Sarah, daughter of Dr Wilmer. Of his two sons, Alexander, the elder, married Agnes Mossman, without issue. Braithwaite Christie, the younger son, now owns the lands of Baberton.

Archibald Christie, elder son of James Christie of Newhall, by his wife, Catherine Dick, was born in 1706. Styled "portioner of Inveresk," he inherited in 1772 the estate of

Ratho, Edinburghshire, on the death of his cousin, Alexander Foulis, advocate. This estate he afterwards sold. He died on the 11th March 1796. By his wife Ann, sister of Sir Alexander Gordon, Bart. of Lesmoir, who died in 1810, he had a son and a daughter, Helen, who married in 1807 Patrick Sanderson.

James Christie, only son of Archibald Christie and Ann Gordon, was an officer in the Royal Dragoons. He succeeded to the lands of Riddry, in the county of Lanark. He was heir-male and representative of the family of Christie of Stentoun. By his wife, Lucy, daughter of John Beardsley of Glascot, Warwickshire, he had a son, Archibald, born at York on the 24th September 1774.

Entering the army, Archibald Christie was present in many important engagements. In reward of service, he received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed Colonel of the Royal Veterans and Commandant-General of Army Hospitals. He was for twenty years commandant at Chatham, and was subsequently appointed Governor of Stirling Castle. He died at Stirling Castle in August 1847. His remains were interred in Logie churchyard. As heir-male and representative of the ancient family of Christie of Stentoun, and chief of the name, he registered arms in December 1818. The registration is in these terms:

"Archibald Christie, Esquire of Riddry, formerly of Stenton, in the county of Fife, a colonel in the army, Commandant-General of Army Hospitals, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, heir-male and representative of the ancient family of Christie of Stenton, in the county of Fife, and chief of the name, who married Jane, only child of George Dwyer, Esquire, son of John Dwyer, Esquire of Singland, in

the county of Limerick,—bears, viz., parted per pale (baron and femme), the dexter side being first and fourth or, a saltyr engrailed gules, cantoned with four mullets azure; second, argent on a cheveron between three laurel leaves vert, as many besants argent; third, argent, a lion rampant gules, surmounted of a bend azure, for the name of Leslie. On the sinister side a lion rampant between three mullets gules, being the arms of his wife, all encircled by a ribbon, whereon is this motto, 'Nec Aspera Terrent,' and thereto appended the badge of a Knight Companion of the most honourable Guelphic Order. On a compartment below the shield is this motto, 'Sic Viresco,' and for supporters two gryphons proper. Matriculated December 1818."

Colonel Sir Archibald Christie married Jane, only child of George Dwyer of Singland, county Limerick (she died in 1843), and by her had three sons and three daughters. Lucy Ann, the eldest daughter, born 1802, died unmarried in 1854; Frances, second daughter, born 1804, is unmarried; Mary, third daughter, born 1807, died unmarried in 1839.

George James, the eldest son, born 1801, died unmarried in 1837; Andrew de Burgh, second son, born 1810, died unmarried in 1839. Frederick Gordon, the third son, born 1816, entered the army in his sixteenth year. A retired colonel, he now resides in London. He owns the family estate of Riddry, Lanarkshire, and is head of the house of Stentoun.

Colonel Frederick Gordon Christie, married, in 1844, Augusta, second daughter of Colonel Foster Lechman Coore, of Scruton Hall, Yorkshire, without issue.

At the commencement of the century there were, as "heritors" or landowners in Fifeshire, John Christie of Pitgorno Easter, Alexander Christie of Balchrystie, and Andrew

Christie of Ferrybank.[1] The first of these persons is now represented by James Christie, residing at Pitgorno, parish of Strathmiglo. The lands of Balchrystie, in the parish of Largo, were acquired by Thomas Christie in 1765, as husband of Helen, one of the three co-heiresses of Thomas Finlay, Writer to the Signet.[2] John Christie, of the family of Ferrybank, commenced business as a solicitor in Cupar-Fife, in 1796, and in the following year had transferred to him the unfinished processes of one John Finlayson, a lawyer in the place, who renounced the profession in the belief that the millennium was at hand.[3] Margaret, daughter of Andrew Christie of Ferrybank, married, in 1824, Sir George Campbell of Edenwood, Fifeshire, brother of the Lord Chancellor Campbell. The eldest son, Sir George Campbell, now of Edenwood, born 1825, is M.P. for Kirkcaldy. The Cupar branch of the house of Christie is represented by Alexander Christie, Howard Place, St Andrews, and Robert Christie, 27 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh, both retired surgeons in the H.E.I.C.S.

By the town council of Stirling, on the 26th November 1609, James Chrystie, in Corntoun, parish of Logie, Stirlingshire, was appointed with several others to prepare "statutes" regulating the prices of provisions in the town and district for the following year.[4] He died in April 1615, leaving in "frie gear" 236 lib. 1s. 4d. In his will he names his wife, Margaret Lockhart, as his executrix, and bequeaths his lands of Corntoun between his sons Thomas and Finlay.[5]

[1] Sibbald's History of Fife, edited by the Rev. Dr Laurence Adamson, Cupar-Fife, 1803, 8vo, p. 485.

[2] Wood's East Neuk of Fife, Edinburgh, 1862, 12mo, p. 279.

[3] Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, vol. ii., p. 455.

[4] Stirling Town Council Records. [5] Stirling Com. Rec., vol. ii.

Malcolm Chrystie, a third son, and also a portioner of Corntoun, is mentioned subsequently.

Finlay Chrystie, portioner of Corntoun, died in November 1618, leaving 2404 lib. 6s. 8d. of "frie gear." In his testament he appoints his children John and James as his executors, and names his brother Malcolm, portioner of Corntoun, and his brother Thomas in Spittal, parish of Logie, as overseers and guides to his children.[1]

On the 20th January 1619, John Chrystie was served heir to Finlay Chrystie, his father, in the twelfth part of the lands of Corntoun; on the 14th July 1624, he was succeeded as portioner of Corntoun by his sister Janet.[2]

Christian Dow, wife of Thomas Chrystie in Spittal, died in May 1618, leaving in "frie gear" 427 lib. 19s. 4d. In her testament-dative are named her children, James, Janet, and Elspeth; Malcolm Chrystie in Corntoun being cautioner.[3]

John Chrystie, senior, in Cambus, parish of Logie, of the family of Sheriffmuirlands, died in October 1671, leaving of "frie gear" £289, 2s. 8d. By his wife, Margaret Henderson, of the family of Westerton, he had five sons—John, James, Robert, Andrew, and George; and two daughters—Margaret and Janet. In his testament he names among his debtors Duncan Chrystie in Stirling, Robert Chrystie in Castlehill of Stirling, and Thomas Chrystie in Stirling.[4]

Margaret Henderson, relict of John Chrystie in Cambus, died in January 1702. Her inventory was produced by James Chrystie in Broom of West Grange, her executor-dative *qua* creditor.[5]

James Christie, farmer in West Grange, married Elizabeth

[1] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. v., fol. 4. [2] Inq. Spec., Stirling, 95, 117.
[3] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. iv. [4] *Ib.*, vol. xi. [5] *Ib.*, vol. xvii.

Christie, by whom he had five sons—James, born July 1689; Alexander, born 27th March 1692; Robert, born January 1696; John, born April 1698; Henry, born December 1704; also three daughters—Margaret, born August 1694; Elizabeth, born September 1700; and Anne, born October 1707.[1]

Alexander Christie, second son of James Christie in West Grange, rented Newbigging of Tullibody. He married, in 1724, Margaret Galloway (born 18th March 1705), and by her had seven sons—John, born February 1730; Alexander, born April 1732; William, born April 1734; Peter, born December 1737; Edward, born November 1741; James, born May 1745; George, born February 1750; also four daughters—Jean, born March 1728; Grizel, born December 1735; Anne, born September 1739; and Janet, born July 1743.

Peter Christie, fourth son of Alexander Christie, married, in 1761, Margaret Drysdale, daughter of the Provost of Alva, by whom he had four sons—Alexander, born August 1766; Edward, born April 1775; Peter, born June 1779; John, born July 1783; also eight daughters—Grizel, born October 1762; Margaret (first), born October 1764; Catherine, born August 1767; Jean, born August 1769; Helen, born July 1771; Margaret (second), born May 1773; Mary, born May 1777; and Janet, born October 1781.

Alexander, the eldest son, became a merchant at Leith. He married, in 1811, Helen Craig[2] (born 8th March 1774), and by her had two sons—Alexander, born 1813, died 1852; and John Craig, born 14th May 1815.

[1] Logie Parish Register.

[2] Helen Craig was only daughter of John Craig, farmer, Dolphinton, by his wife, Agnes, daughter of James Paterson, West Linton, and his wife, Helen Veitch, whose brother, James Veitch, was a Senator of the College of Justice, by the title of Lord Elliock, and the friend and correspondent of Frederick the Great.

John Craig-Christie, merchant, Edinburgh, married, 6th June 1842, Eliza Thomson, by whom he has had five sons—Alexander Craig-Christie, born 22d May 1843; Robert John, born 30th November 1845; Edward James, born 2d April 1852; David Thomson, died in infancy; and William Lindsay Alexander, born 24th August 1857; also two daughters—Helen, twin with her brother David, who died in infancy, and Janette Bain, born 22d September 1847, married, 26th November 1873, Isaac Mossop, physician, Bradford, with issue three daughters.

Robert, third son of John Christie and Margaret Henderson, rented Cambus of Tullibody. He married Catherine Jamieson, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, who predeceased him; his wife died in January 1678, her inventory amounting to £1460.[1]

Andrew Christie, fourth son of John Christie, senior, in Cambus, rented the farm of Powhouse. He married, first, 28th May 1694, Janet Gentleman, by whom he had two sons—George, born February 1695, and James (first), born January 1697; also four daughters—Jean, born January 1699; Margaret, born April 1701; Janet, born April 1703; and Anne, born March 1705. He married, second, 4th February 1708, Margaret Callander, by whom he had a son, James (second), born December 1708; and a daughter, Isobel, born December 1711.[2]

Alexander Chrystie in Blackgrange, parish of Logie, died in October 1666, leaving substance to the value of £888. In his will he names his father, John Chrystie, elder, and Janet Alexander, daughter of Malcolm Alexander in Gogar, his wife.[3]

[1] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. xii., fol. 399, and vol. xiv.
[2] Logie Parish Reg.
[3] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. x., fol. 71.

Harry Chrystie of Craigtoun, parish of Kilmadock, died in February 1670, leaving £772 of "frie gear." His testament-dative was produced by Archibald Chrystie, his eldest son, John Chrystie of Spittaltoun being cautioner.[1]

Robert Chrystie in Menstrie died January 1709. His inventory, produced by his son James, was valued at £1064, 13s. Among his debtors were James Chrystie in Blackgrange, and Harry Chrystie, chirurgeon, Stirling.[2]

Robert Chrystie, son of the late Robert Chrystie in Menstrie, died in 1714. His testament-dative was produced by his brothers, Thomas and William, and his sisters, Christian and Jean.[3]

John Christie, of the lands of Sheriffmuirlands, in the parish of Logie, married Marjory Kemp, daughter of a portioner of Corntoun. On the 3d August 1716, Thomas and Elizabeth, described as "lawful children of the deceased John Chrystie of Sheriffmuirlands and Marjorie Kemp, were baptized, James Chrystie, Provost of Stirling, being sponsor."[4]

In the estate of Sheriffmuirlands, John Christie was succeeded by his son John, who, on the 30th April 1723, married Janet, daughter of James Henderson, senior, of Westerton of Airthrey. Of this marriage were born five sons—James (first), born May 1724; John, born June 1726; James (second), born July 1731; Patrick, born February 1736; Alexander, born May 1740; Edward, born January 1744; also three daughters—Janet, born February 1729; Elizabeth, born November 1733; Margaret, born March 1738.

[1] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. x., fol. 399; Inq. Spec., Perth, 809.
[2] *Ib.*, vol. xvii., No. 101. [3] *Ib.*, vol. xviii., fol. 40.
[4] Logie Parish Register.

John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands died on the 20th February 1781.[1] The lands have since been alienated.

Members of the family of Christie were settled at Stirling from the middle of the sixteenth century. "William Crystie," in 1588, had a daughter, Margaret, baptized. "Duncan Crystie" was married at Stirling in July 1593.[2] On the 11th February 1622, Thomas Christie, bailie of Stirling, was instituted a member of the guildry. James Christie, brother of the laird of Sheriffmuirlands, established at Stirling a tartan manufactory, and obtained a contract for clothing the Highland regiments. Appointed a town councillor on the 28th September 1696, he was at the same time elected a magistrate. On the 28th September 1704, he was chosen Dean of Guild.[3] He was first bailie in September 1705, which office he held till the 27th September 1709, when he was elected provost. Retiring from the town council in 1711, he was succeeded as provost by Sir John Erskine, governor of Stirling Castle. Recalled to the town council in September 1713, he was again chosen chief magistrate, retaining this office for two years.[4] He died in February 1728, his property being valued to Thomas, his second son, executor-dative, at £4523, 10s. 10d. Among his debtors are named, John Christie of Sheriffmuirlands, Mrs Christie, widow of Harry Christie, writer; James Christie in Nethertown, Bailie Harry Christie, surgeon in Stirling; and James Christie, merchant in Glasgow. William Christie, merchant, Stirling, is named as cautioner.[5]

Provost James Christie married, 4th May 1694, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Walker of Craigs of Plean, in the parish

[1] Dunblane Com. Rec., *passim*.
[2] Stirling Parish Register.
[3] Guildry Records of Stirling.
[4] Stirling Town Council Records.
[5] Stirling Com. Rec., vol. xii., fol. 16.

of St Ninians,[1] by whom he had six sons—James, Thomas, William, John, Henry, and Alexander; and six daughters—Catherine, Christian, Agnes, Jean, Janet, and Elizabeth.[2] Catherine died unmarried, 16th June 1729.[3] Christian married Michael Downie; she died in 1736, leaving a son John, who died unmarried; also three daughters—Agnes, who married, 1741, Thomas Gilfillan, with issue; Catherine, who married, 1752, George Hewitson; and Isabella, who married Michael Connal, with issue, Patrick Connal, banker, Stirling.

James Christie, eldest son of Provost James Christie and Margaret Walker, was born at Stirling on the 14th April 1695.[4] A merchant and manufacturer, he planted branches of his house in Glasgow and London, and joined his cousin Robert Christie in establishing a mercantile house at Baltimore. He died on the 7th August 1745. He married, in 1717, Catherine, daughter of Francis Napier, Provost of Stirling. The family of Napier owned lands in Dumbartonshire in the thirteenth century. John de Napier swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296; he joined Sir William Oliphant in the defence of Stirling Castle in 1303, and on the surrender of the garrison in the following year, was with others sent a prisoner to England. His descendant, John Napier of Merchiston, inventor of the logarithms, who died in 1617, was twice married. William, his fourth son, inherited the lands of Ardmore, in Dumbartonshire. Francis, son of this person, was a merchant-burgess of Stirling, and on the 28th September 1695, was appointed a town councillor, when he

[1] St Ninians Parish Register.

[2] Stirling Com. Rec., vol. xii., fol. 16. For equal division among his six daughters, Provost James Christie bequeathed 4000 merks.

[3] Stirling Register of Deaths.

[4] Stirling Baptismal Register.

was also elected a magistrate. On the 28th September 1696, he was chosen provost, and to this office was frequently re-elected. Provost Napier died at Stirling in 1713,[1] leaving two sons, Gabriel and Robert, and a daughter Catherine. Gabriel, the elder son, a Writer to the Signet, succeeded to the lands of Craigannet; he married, 12th January 1714, Catherine M'Kaill, by whom he had a son John, who succeeded to Craigannet in 1758, and dying unmarried in 1789, was succeeded by his sister Helen, wife of John Forrester of Braes. Gabriel Napier Forrester, grandson of John and Helen Forrester, succeeded to Craigannet in June 1870; and died unmarried in 1874.

Robert Napier, younger son of Francis Napier of Craigannet, was born in 1708. Entering as an ensign the 2d Regiment, he was employed in the quartermaster-general's department. First aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy in May 1745, he was, in reward of distinguished conduct, gazetted on the 25th June lieutenant-colonel; also deputy quartermaster-general in the Austrian Netherlands. He was chief staff-officer under the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, and in the same year was preferred as colonel with the office of adjutant-general. In 1755 he was appointed colonel of the 51st Regiment recently embodied. By order of the Duke of Cumberland, he in the same year prepared a series of instructions to General Braddock, regarding the attack on Niagara. On the 22d April 1757, he was promoted as colonel of the 12th Foot, and in 1759 was advanced as lieut.-general. He died unmarried on the 24th November 1766.

Of the marriage of Provost James Christie and Catherine

[1] Stirling Com. Rec., 9th September 1713.

Napier were born seven sons—James, Francis, Gabriel, Robert, John, William, and Charles; also six daughters—Jean, Margaret, Henrietta, Elizabeth, Catherine, and Christian.

Jean, the eldest daughter, born 3d May 1721, died unmarried. Margaret, second daughter, born 9th July 1727, married James Bell, civil engineer, Montreal, by whom she had a daughter, who married —— Cameron. Henrietta, third daughter, born 1729, died 14th August 1742, unmarried. Elizabeth, fourth daughter, born 19th May 1737, married William Gordon, by whom she had two sons, Captain James, killed in the American War, and General Gabriel, colonel of the 91st Regiment; also two daughters, who married —— Buchanan and —— Lindsay, Glasgow. Catherine, fifth daughter, married Captain Johnston, by whom she had a son, a lieutenant in the 34th Regiment, who died at Madras unmarried; also a daughter, who married James M'Ewan, writer, Glasgow, with issue a son and daughter. Christian, the youngest daughter, married the Rev. William Hutton, minister of the Associate Church, Dalkeith.

James, eldest son of Provost James Christie and Catherine Napier, was born 13th July 1718. He practised as a solicitor at Stirling, and died there in 1767.[1] He married, 5th January 1741, Catherine Masterton, without issue.

Francis, second son of Provost James Christie and Catherine Napier, born 20th January 1720, died young. Gabriel, third son, was born at Stirling on the 16th September 1722. Educated at the schools of Stirling and Glasgow, and latterly in England, by his maternal uncle, Colonel Robert Napier, he entered the army about the year 1742. In September 1745 he was gazetted lieutenant, 27th Infantry. Present in

[1] St Ninians Mortality Register.

April 1746 at the battle of Culloden, he was sent with despatches to the governor of Stirling Castle announcing the victory. In 1754 he was promoted as captain. He was in 1756 appointed by General Abercrombie assistant-deputy-quartermaster-general of the army in North America; he retained the same office under the Earl of Loudoun, who in 1757 commanded in chief. In 1759 he was promoted brevet-major, and as such served under General, afterwards Lord Amherst, in the reduction of Canada. In January 1762 he was gazetted lieut.-colonel, and was in 1769 promoted as deputy-quartermaster-general in North America. In 1773 he was appointed lieut.-colonel of the 60th Foot, with which he served in the West Indies. He was in May 1778 appointed colonel-commandant of the second battalion of the 60th Foot. In 1780 he served in Antigua, and in August 1781 was appointed commander-in-chief in the Leeward Islands. On the 19th October 1781, he was gazetted major-general. Returning to Britain in 1783, he some time resided in London. On the 5th May 1785, he was appointed colonel-commandant of the second battalion of the 60th Regiment; he was promoted to the command of the first battalion on the 5th August 1796. On the 12th October 1793, he was gazetted lieut.-general, and on the 1st January 1798, was promoted as general. Appointed in 1798 commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada, he proceeded to Montreal, where he died on the 20th January 1799. In the province of Quebec he purchased in 1790 the seigniories of Repentigny, Lacolle, Lery, Noyan, and Sabrevois de Bleury. By his will, dated at London 13th May 1789, he bequeathed these seigniories to his son, General Napier Christie Burton, and his heirs, whom failing, to other persons bearing his name.

His settlement became afterwards the subject of judicial proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, Lower Canada, also in the Privy Council of Great Britain.

General Gabriel Christie married Sarah, daughter of John Stevenson, of the city of Albany, state of New York, and by her had one son and two daughters. Sarah, the elder daughter, married the Rev. James Tunstall, rector of Montreal, by whom she had three sons—James Marmaduke, Gabriel, and Christie; also a daughter Elizabeth, who married Edward Roe; issue one son.

Katherine, younger daughter of General Gabriel Christie, married, at Jamaica, Major John Robertson of the 60th Regiment, son of Colonel Daniel Robertson of the house of Struan; he joined the army at an early age, and sold out with the rank of major. He subsequently held an appointment at Curaçoa on the staff of the governor, Sir James Cockburn. Latterly he took part in the conflict for the independence of South America, and in so doing wrecked his estate. He died at Jamaica in 1815.

Of the marriage of Major John Robertson and Katherine Christie were born three daughters, Catherine Margaret, Mary, and Amelia. The last survives unmarried; Catherine Margaret, the eldest daughter, married Philip Angelin, staff-surgeon at Honduras; she died in 1837. She had five daughters, all of whom predeceased her. Mary Robertson died in 1876.

Napier Christie, only son of General Gabriel Christie, was born in the city of Albany, on the 31st August 1758. In early life he attended the burgh school of Stirling, when under the charge of his paternal grandmother, who resided at that place. When subsequently studying at Eton, he was, in

compliment to his father, invited to Windsor Castle by George III., and introduced to the young princes, his sons. On the 15th August 1775, he was commissioned an ensign of the 22d Foot. In February 1776 he exchanged into the 3d Foot Guards, of which, on the 18th September 1779, he became captain. From April 1779 to October 1781, he served in America under Lord Cornwallis.

Captain Napier Christie married, in 1784, Mary, daughter and heiress of General Ralph Burton of Hull Bank, Beverley, and Hotham Hall, Yorkshire, an officer who bore a distinguished part in the conquest of Canada. As Colonel Burton he was second in command of the force that left Louisbourg after its capture, under General Amherst, to reinforce General Abercrombie at Albany, subsequent to his reverse at Ticonderoga. He commanded the right wing of General the Hon. James Murray's army in an engagement before Quebec, on the 28th April 1760, and in the same year was appointed Governor of the Three Rivers. On the 12th November 1764, he was appointed colonel of the 3d Foot. Under command of Major-General Wolfe, he executed the military operation which resulted in the capture of Quebec.

On his marriage, Captain Napier Christie assumed the name and arms of Burton in conjunction with his own. On the 13th October 1789, he obtained the brevet rank of lieut.-colonel; he was, on the 26th February 1795, gazetted as brevet-colonel. In 1796 he commanded the troops at Guernsey; he was, on the 1st January 1798, promoted as major-general. In 1799 he succeeded his father, General Gabriel Christie, as commander-in-chief of the troops in Canada, and held this office till 1st January 1805, when he was advanced as lieut.-general. He subsequently commanded the northern

division of the troops in England. In January 1806 he was appointed colonel of the 60th Rifles, and on the 4th June 1814, was advanced as general. He was many years M.P. for Beverley. He died at London in 1835.

By Mary Burton, his wife, who died 13th April 1801, General Christie-Burton had two sons and two daughters.

Robert Christie-Burton, the elder son, was born in 1785. To the estate of Hotham Hall he succeeded on the death of his mother in 1801; he was some time M.P. for Beverley. He died at Paris on the 13th April 1822. He married Mary, widow of —— Thompson, without issue.

Napier Christie-Burton, younger son of General Christie-Burton, entered the army; his commission as captain in the 56th Regiment is dated 14th April 1808. He died unmarried.

Sarah, elder daughter of General Christie-Burton, born at Nice on the 2d December 1787, married, first, in 1807, John Clitherow, Scots Fusilier Guards. As major-general he commanded the troops at Montreal in 1838 and two subsequent years. He led a column consisting of the 15th, 24th, and 73d Regiments, despatched to Napierville in pursuit of the rebels, and under his presidency was held the general court-martial for the trial of those engaged in the insurrection. He latterly settled on his family estate of Boston House, Brentford. Divorced by her husband, Mrs Sarah Christie-Burton or Clitherow married, secondly, in 1819, Henry Peters of Betchworth Castle, Surrey, who, on her succeeding on the death of her brother Robert in 1822 to the estate of Hotham Hall, assumed the name of Burton-Peters. From 1830 to 1837 Mr Burton-Peters represented Beverley in Parliament. He died at Bath on the 24th November 1874.

Mrs Burton-Peters died in 1869. By her first marriage she had a son, John Christie Clitherow, born 1809; he was colonel of the Coldstream Guards, and died unmarried in 1865. Subsequent to his death, Mrs Burton-Peters executed a settlement, bequeathing Hotham Hall to Colonel Stracey, son of General Clitherow's sister, and who assumed the name of Clitherow; he inherited the family estate of Boston House, Brentford.

Mary, younger daughter of General Christie-Burton, was born in 1792. She married, first, the Rev. Thomas Hamer, Wesleyan minister at Blakeley, Lancashire; and, second, Charles Bailey, Esq. of Keresforth Hall, Yorkshire. In May 1845 she succeeded as legatee under the will of her relative, William Plenderleath Christie, to the seigniory of Noyan in Lower Canada, which had belonged to General Gabriel Christie, her grandfather. She died at Scarborough, without issue, on the 6th January 1875. Eminently benevolent, she founded at Wakefield a home for discharged female prisoners, which, many years maintained by her bounty, has since her death been supported by the landowners of Yorkshire.

Robert, fourth son of Provost James Christie of Stirling, by his wife, Catherine Napier, born 24th May 1724, and John, fifth son, born in 1725, perished together in a flood of the river Forth.

William, sixth son of Provost James Christie and Catherine Napier, was born at Stirling on the 18th July 1730. Educated at the schools of Stirling and Glasgow, he was sent by his father to the city of York to acquire a knowledge of trade. On his father's death in 1750, he succeeded to the family business. In 1765 he was nominated a member of the town council of Stirling, in which he served two years;

he was re-elected in 1785. An expert arithmetician, he was annually chosen auditor of the guildry accounts; also extraordinary auditor of the accounts of the burgh and hospitals. Along with seven other burgesses, he in 1779 established the Stirling Bank. On the dissolution of his co-partnery in 1784, he retired from private business, thereafter devoting himself to banking concerns. He died in 1794, at his villa of Rosebank, Stirling. He married Jean, daughter of John Murdoch, writing-master, Glasgow, and having no children, bequeathed his property to his relative Michael Connal, Provost of Stirling.

Charles, seventh son of Provost James Christie and Catherine Napier, born 21st November 1732, was father of Captain Charles Christie, who commanded the "Belvidere," East Indiaman; he was twice married, with issue.

Thomas Christie, second son of Provost James Christie and Margaret Walker, was born at Stirling on the 10th January 1697. He settled at Stirling as a solicitor. Interesting himself in municipal affairs, he was elected a burgess on the 22d April 1721, and on the 21st September 1738, was chosen a town councillor. As a magistrate he held office from September 1738 to the 25th September 1740, when he was elected Dean of Guild. On the 22d September 1743, he was appointed town-clerk; he afterwards became Commissary Clerk of Stirlingshire.

Thomas Christie married, 22d October 1731, Mary, daughter of John Watson, merchant-burgess of Stirling, and proprietor of the lands of Thirty Acres, now Forthbank, and of Woodend, now Gartur, in the parish of St Ninians, and granddaughter of Duncan Watson, Sheriff-Depute of Stirlingshire during the minority of the Earl of Callander, the heritable sheriff.

By his wife, Mary Watson, Thomas Christie had two sons and ten daughters. Christian, the eldest daughter, born on the 15th August 1732, died 28th July 1735. Agnes, the second daughter, was born on the 2d February 1735. Christian, second of the name, was born on the 18th January 1736; she died 14th February 1740. Margaret, fourth daughter, was born on the 26th June 1737; she died unmarried. Elizabeth, fifth daughter, born 20th January 1741, died 22d November 1742. Janet, sixth daughter, born 20th August 1742, seems to have died unmarried. Mary, seventh daughter, born 18th December 1743, died in 1750. Johanna, eighth daughter, born 15th December 1745, died 5th February 1748. Mary, ninth daughter, and second of the name, born 1747, died in 1751.[1] Anne, tenth daughter, born in 1749, married Captain John Bachop, of the 54th Regiment, without issue. Surviving her father, she received by his bequest the lands of Springbank, near Stirling, where she resided till her death in 1820.

William, younger son of Thomas Christie and Mary Watson, born in 1746, died in 1750. James, the elder son, was born on the 22d December 1738. Proceeding to America, he joined the mercantile house at Baltimore there established by his relatives, James Christie of Stirling, and Robert Christie of Glasgow. In connection with the firm he was known as "James Christie, jun."

The Boston Port Bill passed by the Parliament of Great Britain, whereby the harbour of New England was blocked up, aroused the indignation of American colonists. Tidings of the event having reached Baltimore on the 23d May 1774, a meeting of freeholders and others was held four days there-

[1] Parish Records of Stirling.

after, when sympathy with their brethren at Boston was unanimously expressed. Among those present at the meeting was Robert Christie, who became one of the committee of correspondence. But his partner, James Christie, jun., remained favourable to British rule. By withholding co-operation in the popular movement he aroused suspicion, and he was consequently subjected to annoyance which culminated in persecution. A narrative of grievances which he made public, commences by exhibiting the following minute of the committee of observation:

"*December* 28*th*, 1774.—The committee of inspection for Baltimore county met according to adjournment. Mr James Christie appeared before the committee, and laid before them invoices of certain goods, arrived in the 'Sun,' Captain Elias Hocker, since the first day of December. After debating the matter, it was determined that said goods should be sold under the direction of the committee at public vendue by the cargo; provided they can be sold for not less than 2 per cent. advance, on the foot of the invoice; but if they cannot be sold for such advance, then they are to be opened and sold in lots to the highest bidder. In the first method of selling, Messrs John Merryman and George Woalfey are appointed superintendents; in the latter a vendue master is to be employed.

"At a special meeting of the committee on January 12, 1775, Messrs John Merryman and Captain George Woalfey reported that they had set up to sale the goods of Mr James Christie, reported the 28th December last, and that the same was sold to Mr James Christie at 2 per cent. advance, amounting to £34, 10s. 8d.—ROBERT ALEXANDER, *Secretary pro. tem.* Resolved: It is the opinion of the committee of observation for this country, that on the sale of any goods imported contrary to the association of the Continental Congress, no receipt ought to be given for the money re-used for the relief

of the poor of Boston, and that the same ought to be paid into the hands of the treasurer. Ordered that Mr James Christie and Mr Neill have notice of this resolve.

"The committee met on the 30th January 1775, when was passed the following minute: 'Mr James Christie paid into the committee the sum of £34, 10s. 8d., the 2 per cent. advance on the sales of the goods in the "Sun," Captain Hocker, which was by the treasurer credited to the account of the poor of Boston, agreeable to the resolve of the Continental Congress.'"

Not long afterwards, James Christie had occasion to address a communication to his relative, Colonel Gabriel Christie, at Antigua. It was intercepted, and, being in the following terms, was by the Baltimore committee put forth against him as the basis of a criminal charge:

"BALTIMORE, *February* 22, 1775.

"DEAR SIR,—I duly received your favours of the 13th and 22d of November, and should probably have wrote to you before now had I not met with the greatest misfortune in the power of fate to inflict upon me, in the loss of the wife of my soul, on the 15th of December last; that has almost put it out of my power to mind anything for some time past, and all my fortitude is scarce sufficient to bear me up; however, I submit. She had been brought to bed of a girl about twenty days; the dear little infant died a few days after its mother.

"I some time since remitted £22, 18s. sterling, to be paid your mother for the boy's passage (being £20 and interest on it since I received the money at 6 per cent.), and which on the whole leaves them about £7 currency in my debt, which I shall soon receive for rent. Charles's[1] expenses for clothing, schooling, etc., when ashore, run high; but I think he

[1] An illegitimate son of Gabriel Christie, who afterwards assumed the name of Plenderleath.

may now pay for it himself. Gabriel hath been with me three or four months, and so far hath behaved to my satisfaction; and I would flatter myself, he may easily be broke of the idle, indolent habit he had been acquiring; he applies well to anything I put him to, and after a while I hope may do. As your brother's correspondence and mine has been suspended since a letter I wrote him about the boys, soon after the receipt of yours, I wrote my sister about John Graeme's *mandamus*, and to get me the preference of it. I have thought nothing more about it, and am now quite undetermined; at present I think of going to Britain, so soon as my affairs will admit of it, and leave my little boy at Stirling, and if things turn out to my liking, perhaps I may remain and set myself down either in London or Glasgow. When I may get away is wholly uncertain, I would hope sometime next fall. We are in such terrible confusion with our politics, there is no depending on anything; and that added to other things makes me wish myself out of the province. We are little behind the New Englanders, mustering, purchasing arms, ammunition, etc. We have some violent fanatical spirits among us who do everything in their power to run things to the utmost extremity, and they are gone so far that we moderate people are under a necessity of uniting for our defence after being threatened with expulsion and loss of life for not acceding to what we deem treason and rebellion.

"The Provost[1] and family are very well. I believe he has nothing lately from James; he has made inquiry about negotiating bills on him in Bengal, and finds it may be done at a disadvantage of 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. more if the bills are protested, on the whole 50 per cent. in case of protest; whether he will attempt it or not I know not. Our

[1] The "Provost" here referred to was Robert Christie, who, after holding less important municipal offices at Glasgow, was, on the 5th October 1756, elected Lord Provost of that city; he continued chief magistrate till the annual election on the 3d October 1758 (Glasgow Burgh Records).

public affairs vex him and he wishes himself away, but I know not when or if ever that will happen. A part of your or any other regiment, I believe, would keep us very quiet. Do you expect to remain long in the West Indies? I shall hope to hear from you soon, and am, very truly, dear sir, yours, JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

"Lieut.-Colonel Gabriel Christie."

With the intercepted letter in their possession, the Baltimore committee summoned James Christie before them, and finding that he was too unwell to appear, despatched six persons to his dwelling to demand whether he acknowledged the authorship. He did so, but entreated that proceedings might be stayed till he had recovered his health. This request being supported by his relative Robert Christie, it was resolved that meanwhile he should be made a prisoner in his dwelling, under guard of an officer and nine men. More stringent measures supervened. James Christie was on the 14th July adjudged to bear the cost of the guard; his house was searched; his neighbours were enjoined to withdraw from his fellowship; and it was determined that delegates should consult the Continental Congress in reference to "his crime." Congress regarded him unfavourably, and referred his case to the Convention. To allay the violence of the inflamed populace, he issued a manifesto which contained the following passage:

"The most superficial reader must perceive, from the date of the letter, that it was written at a time when we heard nothing of their determinations in England on our public affairs; and this letter was intercepted at a time when perhaps the affairs of this country did not necessarily require such a breach of trust, and such an invasion of private rights. The most inattentive reader will easily observe that it is by

no means a letter of politics or on public affairs, but merely on my private business, on the affairs of our family, and those of our relations. In times like these it is almost impossible to avoid mentioning politics amidst the most private concerns; but I submit it to the candid, whether the opinions I have mentioned did not arise naturally, and of course from the subject. As to the sentiments themselves, I can only say, that though mentioned to an officer, yet it was in confidence to a relation and a friend, without any expectation that they would ever give offence to any or ever be productive of any public measure whatsoever. I have only to regret that in expressing my opinion of measures which I then could not approve, because I did not think them promotive of the interest or happiness of this country, I should have used expressions which have given offence. With the humane, perhaps my situation at that time may plead my excuse."

On discharging the expense of his guard, and granting a bond that he would not leave the province until his case was considered by the Provincial Convention, James Christie was set at liberty. But the Convention, which assembled at Annapolis in August, refused to receive either explanation or submission. The accused was declared "an enemy of America," sentenced to pay a fine of £500, deprived of his estate, and ordered to leave the county before the first day of September.

His expulsion from Baltimore subjected James Christie to only temporary discomfort. His attachment to the royal cause recommended him to George III., and after an interval he was enabled to join his relative, Colonel Gabriel Christie, as commissary-general in the Leeward Islands. He settled in London in 1782, where, and at a country house in Selkirkshire, he resided till 1786, when he purchased the fine estate

of Durie, in the parish of Scoonie, Fifeshire. He died in the mansion of Durie, on the 25th December 1803.

James Christie of Durie married, first, at Baltimore in 1772, Mary, eldest daughter of George Milligan[1] of Bohemia, an extensive landowner in Maryland and Delaware, by his wife Katherine, daughter and heiress of Colonel John Baldwin. She died 15th December 1774. James Christie married, secondly, at Stirling on the 9th November 1783,[2] Mary Turner, eldest daughter of the Hon. Charles Barclay Maitland, of Easter Livilands, and afterwards of Tillicoultry, second son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale. In their marriage-contract, James Christie is described as "of the parish of St James', Westminster, late Commissary-General of His Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands."

His arms were, on the 26th July 1787, thus entered in the Lyon Register:

"James Christie of Durie, in the county of Fife, Esquire, only son and heir of Thomas Christie, Esquire, by Mary, daughter of John Watson of Thirtyacres, Esquire, third son of Duncan Watson, many years Sheriff-Depute of the county of Stirling by commission from Charles II., during the minority of the Earl of Callander, heritable sheriff of that county, which Thomas was second son of James Christie, Esquire, who was several times Provost of Stirling, and was descended from the Christies of Chamberlands[3] in the aforesaid county—*Bears*, or, a saltyre cantoned between two stars in the flanks sable, in chief a demylyon couped at the joints gules, and in base a cross patée of the last. *Crest*—A dexter hand holding a missive letter proper. *Motto*—'Pro Rege.'"

[1] George Milligan emigrated from Ayrshire, where his father, Robert Milligan, was well known and esteemed. Mr Lewis Maclean, who was nearly related to the Milligan family, was many years American minister in London.

[2] Parish Register of St Ninians.

[3] Another name for Sheriffmuirlands.

By his first wife, Mary Milligan, James Christie had a son and daughter; the latter died soon after birth, in December 1774.[1]

Thomas Christie, only son of James Christie of Durie by his first wife, was born at Baltimore on the 10th June 1773.[2] In the autumn of 1775, his father brought him to Scotland, entrusting him to the care of his aunt, Mrs Ann Bachop, who resided at Springbank, Stirling. At the age of nine he was sent to a preparatory school, and in 1784 was entered at Harrow. Leaving Harrow in the spring of 1789, he was with his tutor sent to Paris on a visit to a relative of his mother, who held a diplomatic appointment at the French court. During his visit the Revolution broke out, and he and his tutor were thrown into the Bastile. They contrived to escape, and, after a perilous journey, succeeded in reaching a port of Holland, to which coal was conveyed from the Durie mines. In one of his father's coal sloops Thomas Christie sailed for Fifeshire.

Thomas Christie reached Durie in August 1790. In November of the same year he entered as a student the University of Edinburgh. He subsequently studied at Glasgow College, and on the 25th November 1795 passed advocate. After a trial, not relishing the legal vocation, he in June 1798 accepted a commission as captain in the Fifeshire

[1] See James Christie's letter to his relative, Colonel Gabriel Christie, p. 31.

[2] Parish Register of Scoonie, Fifeshire. On the 29th June 1795, Mr James Christie of Durie appeared before the keeper of the register of births in the parish of Scoonie, and in presence of the Rev. David Swan, minister of the parish, Mr William Tosh, one of the elders, and Mr John Grandison, baron-bailie of Leven, presented a list of the births of his children, and requested that these might be recorded in the register, which was accordingly done. From this register the dates of his children's births have been extracted for the present narrative.

Militia. In 1799 his relative, Major-General Napier Christie-Burton, being appointed commander of the forces in Upper Canada, offered, in the event of his joining the army, to appoint him his aide-de-camp. With this promise of immediate preferment, he joined the 53d Regiment as lieutenant, and in November 1799 sailed for New York. Reaching Montreal in March 1800, he was appointed major of brigade. On the 13th August 1800, he exchanged as lieutenant into the 7th Regiment, and in May 1801 was gazetted captain of the 70th Regiment.

While stationed at Montreal in 1800, Captain Thomas Christie was introduced to a young gentlewoman, educated in a convent, whom he soon afterwards married. Daughter of a native of Ireland, who held a commission under the French *régime*, Susan O'Ryan was intelligent, accomplished, and beautiful. A member of the Catholic Church, she on her marriage embraced the Protestant faith. But the union, which had been formed without his knowledge, was obnoxious to Captain Christie's father, who intimated an intention to deprive him of his inheritance. The intention was carried out, while by a bond, dated 31st July 1802, James Christie of Durie settled on his eldest son an annuity of £300, and granted him a principal sum of £2100, the residue of his mother's fortune. In February 1803 Captain Thomas Christie exchanged to the half-pay of the 99th Regiment. He afterwards resided, first in Edinburgh, and latterly in London. He died in 1838.

By his wife, Susan O'Ryan, Captain Thomas Christie had three sons and five daughters. Susan, the eldest daughter, died unmarried; Mary, the second daughter, married David Christie Wilson, of Delaware, without issue; Katherine, the

third daughter, died in her fifteenth year; Margaret, fourth daughter, married Samuel Jackson, M.D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, without issue; Ann Caroline, the fifth daughter, died unmarried.

Thomas, eldest son of Captain Thomas Christie, born 23d February 1805, a lieutenant in the 18th Madras Native Infantry, died at Madras, unmarried, on the 23d September 1836. Edmund, the third and youngest son, born 6th May 1808, emigrated to South America. James Christie, the second son, was born on the 8th June 1807. Having served as an officer in the 31st Madras Light Infantry, he afterwards accepted a commission as captain in the Stirlingshire Militia; he now resides in Edinburgh.

Captain James Christie married, first, 1833, Martha, daughter and co-heiress of James Reoch of Forthbank, son of Hugh Reoch of Forthbank, an eminent agriculturist (born 2d April 1817, died 26th March 1871); and, second, 20th May 1872, Sarah Amelia, daughter of Loraine M. Kerr of Field House, Lanarkshire, and widow of John Douglas Philipps, Esq. By his first wife, Martha Reoch, he had six sons and two daughters. James Edmund, the eldest son, was born on the 8th June 1834. In 1854 he became an ensign in the Stirlingshire Militia, and in August 1855 was transferred to the 42d Regiment. With that regiment he served through the Indian campaign under Lord Clyde, taking part in the actions at Cawnpore (6th December 1857), Seriaghat, Kudygunge, and Shumsabad, the siege and capture of Lucknow, the assault of the Martiniere and Banks' Bungalow, the attack on the fort of Rooyah, the action of Allygunge, and the capture of Bareilly. For some years he was adjutant of his regiment. In August 1870 he

became captain on half-pay. He subsequently served as adjutant to the 8th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, and in 1872 was appointed deputy-governor of the convict prisons at Chatham. In December 1875 he was elected governor of the prisons of Edinburgh. Captain Christie married, 28th April 1870, Emma Clementina, fourth daughter of Samuel Platt, Esq. of Belmont, deputy-lieutenant of Middlesex, and brother of Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, Baron of Exchequer.

He has two sons—Strathnairn James Napier, born 25th February 1871, and Arthur Ferdinand, born 29th September 1874; also two daughters—Rosa Clementina Constance, born 2d June 1873; and Emma Isobel, born 16th June 1876.

Henry Thomas Christie, second son of Captain James Christie, was born on the 18th June 1836. An officer in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, he is inventor of the patent life raft, an ingenious contrivance for saving life at sea. He married, 9th August 1870, Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Platt, Esq. of Belmont, Surrey.

Hugh Reoch, third son of Captain James Christie, born 1844, died 18th February 1855. John Mitchell Christie, the fourth son, born 1845, holds a constabulary appointment in the colony of Victoria; he was selected to attend the Duke of Edinburgh during his Royal Highness's visit to the colony; the service was acknowledged by a princely gift. Charles Louis, the fifth son, born in 1848, has engaged in farming. Alexander Jackson, the sixth son, born in 1850, is accountant of the Bank of Australasia at Hobart Town, Tasmania.

Margaret Mary Caroline, elder daughter of Captain James Christie, married, January 1860, William Singleton, M.D., surgeon, 47th Regiment, second son of M. Singleton of

Castleblaney, County Monaghan, Ireland, by whom she has had a son, William, born 1862, died the same year, and a daughter, Caroline Martha Ann, born in 1861.

Susan Martha Catherine, younger daughter of Captain James Christie, married, in 1859, James Samuel Greensill, of the War Department, second son of Major Greensill, by whom she has had five sons—John Francis James, born 1861; Henry Edmund Roberts, born 1862; Arthur, born 1865; Stuart, born 1866; and James, born 1871; also four daughters—Martha Mary Caroline, born 1859; Elizabeth Catherine Milligan, born 1869; Margaret Milligan Jackson, born 1874, died 1876; and Rosamond Susan, born 1877.

By Mary Turner Maitland, his second wife, James Christie of Durie had seven sons and five daughters. Mary, the eldest daughter, born at Wester Livilands, Stirlingshire, on the 18th December 1784, became the first wife of Alexander Smith, Writer to the Signet; she died without issue, 12th August 1841.[1]

Isobel Barclay, second daughter, born at Edinburgh on the 22d February 1788, married, 6th February 1819, the Rev. William Fortescue, LL.B., grandson of the second Lord Fortescue, and rector of Weare Gifford, Devonshire. Mrs Isobel Barclay Fortescue died 11th October 1826, leaving an only son, Archer, born 1820. On the 31st August 1848, Archer Fortescue married Anne Irvine, only daughter of Patrick Syme, by whom he has two sons—William Archer, born 5th April 1851, and Thomas Dyke Acland, born 20th August 1856; also two daughters—Anne Irvine Syme, born 31st August 1848, and Isobel Barclay, born 14th November 1854.

[1] Tombstone inscription in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh.

Margaret, third daughter of James Christie of Durie, was born at Edinburgh on the 25th February 1789. She married John Irvine Boswell of Balmuto and Kingcausie. This gentleman, an officer of the Coldstream Guards, was one of the keenest agriculturists of his time. Mrs Margaret Boswell died without issue in 1875, and the estate of Kingcausie is now possessed by Archer Irvine Fortescue, son of the Rev. William Fortescue by his wife Isobel Barclay, second daughter of James Christie of Durie.

Erskine, fourth daughter of James Christie of Durie, was born at Edinburgh on the 17th April 1790. She married, 12th October 1811, Matthew Fortescue, captain in the Coldstream Guards, and grandson of Viscount Ebrington, afterwards Earl Fortescue. She died 12th October 1868, leaving three sons—Matthew Charles Maitland, born August 1812, died 11th August 1857; Thomas Dyke Acland, born 20th July 1821, a captain in the Royal Navy, who served in the Chinese War, and commmanded H.M.S. "Barracouta;" and Hugh Ebrington, born 8th September 1827; also three daughters—Mary Turner Erskine, born 20th June 1818, married, 23d June 1846, Captain Frederick I. Isaake; Harriet Boswell Erskine, born 14th November 1823, married, 1st June 1852, Captain James Stirling-Stuart of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and of Castlemilk, Lanarkshire; and Margaret Lucy, born 27th November 1824, married, 22d January 1846, De Winton Martin Corry, Esq. of Strawhill, County Carlow, Ireland.

Anne, fifth daughter of James Christie of Durie, was born at Edinburgh on 4th August 1795. She died unmarried.

Charles Maitland, eldest son of James Christie of Durie, by his second wife, Mary Turner Maitland, was born at Edinburgh on the 31st December 1785. Commissioned as ensign

in the Coldstream Guards, 5th March 1801, he in 1805 became captain. In 1805 he served in Germany, and in 1807 at Copenhagen. He also served in the Peninsular War. At the battle of Talavera, on the 28th July 1809, he was severely wounded. In August 1810 he was taken prisoner, but was soon afterwards exchanged, when he quitted military service. He now established his residence at Durie, having succeeded his father in 1803. A Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Fifeshire, he obtained celebrity for his skill in field sports. Of deep religious convictions, he became an office-bearer of the Established Church; in 1843 he adhered to the Free Church, which he continued zealously to promote. He died in 1871, at the age of eighty-six. Charles Maitland Christie of Durie married, first, 18th November 1815, Mary Butler, eldest daughter of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, son of the fifth Earl of Balcarres, and by her had seven sons and five daughters. Elizabeth Butler, the eldest daughter, born on the 14th September 1816, died unmarried. Mary, second daughter, born 8th April 1823, married, in January 1845, Francis Brown Douglas, Esq., advocate, subsequently Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Anne, third daughter, born 23d January 1827, married, on the 31st July 1856, Benjamin Wyld, Esq., youngest son of James Wyld, Esq. of Gilston, Fifeshire, with issue one son. Margaret, fourth daughter, born 2d February 1828, married Richard Lundin Brown, Esq., son of the Rev. Robert Brown, minister of Largo, by his wife, Elizabeth Lundin of Auchtermairnie, Fifeshire, with issue one daughter.

James Christie, eldest son of Charles Maitland Christie of Durie, was born on the 25th August 1817. He married, 3d August 1858, Frances Jane, second daughter of David

Pringle, Esq., of the family of Yair. He died without issue. Robert Christie, second son, was born 24th July 1818. A captain in the 5th Bengal Cavalry, he served in the Affghanistan campaign till the capture of Cabool; also in the campaign of the Sutlej, and was present at Aliwal, Moodkee, Sobraon, and Chillianwallah; in the last engagement he was severely wounded. He married, first, in 1847, Eliza, daughter of Robert Scott Moncrieff of Fossoway, and second, in 1850, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Horace Petley, Esq., of the family of Riverhead, Kent, with issue a son, Charles Horace, born 1852, died 1877, and a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. He married, third, in 1855, Eleanor Roper, daughter of William Cotton, Esq., and widow of Donald Maclennan, Esq. of Demarara, and by her had three sons — Robert Maitland, James, and John Paton.

Charles Maitland, third son of Charles Maitland Christie of Durie, was born 9th September 1819. He died in 1875. Alexander, fourth son, an officer in the Indian Army, was born on 4th October 1820; he was killed in the Kyber Pass; he died unmarried. Peter, fifth son, was born on the 30th August 1821. John Boswell, sixth son of Charles Maitland Christie of Durie, was born on the 25th December 1824. Hugh Lindsay, seventh son, was born 10th January 1826. He joined the 10th Madras Native Infantry, and is now major-general. He married his cousin, Margaret Isobel, daughter of Robert Stark Christie, Esq. of Teasses, by whom he had a son, Charles Robert, and two daughters, Mary Agnes and Hughina Margaret.

Captain Charles Maitland Christie of Durie married, second, on the 2d April 1830, Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Alexander Pringle, Esq. of Yair, by whom he had five sons

and three daughters. Two daughters, Agnes and Jane, and three sons, David, Henry, and John, died young. Benjamin, an officer in the Indian Army, and a young man of great promise, died of wounds received in tiger-hunting. William, the surviving son, born 29th June 1832, is a member of the Scottish bar. Susan Pringle, the surviving daughter, was born 24th May 1831.

James Christie, second son of James Christie of Durie by his second marriage, was born 21st February 1787. He was a commissioner of bankruptcy in London. By his wife Frances Dickenson, he had two sons, Robert and Mackenzie, and a daughter Jane, who married —— Keefer, Esq.

Gabriel, third son of James Christie of Durie by his second marriage, was born 1st July 1791. He served on board the "Bellerophon" under his relative, Captain, afterwards Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, at the surrender of Napoleon in 1815, and took part in the bombardment of Algiers in 1816, under Lord Exmouth. He was commander, R.N., and died in 1876.

Robert Christie, afterwards Robert Stark Christie, fourth son of James Christie of Durie by his second marriage, was born at Edinburgh on the 5th November 1792. Commissioned ensign in the 79th Regiment in August 1812, he was, in May 1814, appointed lieutenant. In April 1818 he exchanged into the 21st Fusiliers, and in August 1821 joined the Grenadier Guards. He served in the West Indies, and in the Peninsular campaign was present at the battles of Toulouse, Nive, Nivelle, and the Pyrenees. He died in 1862.

Captain Robert Christie married Mary Butler, eldest daughter of James Stark of Kingsdale, Fifeshire.[1] He assumed

[1] According to a family tradition, Alexander Robertson of the House of

the name of Stark-Christie. By his wife, Mary Butler Stark, who died in 1861, he had four sons and a daughter.

James Henry Robertson Stark Christie, the eldest son, born 4th August 1830, graduated M.A. at Cambridge and passed advocate. He was J.P. for Fifeshire. He died in August 1875. He married, in 1860, Marion Jane, youngest daughter of Archibald Young Howison of Hyndford, and by her had three sons—Henry Robert, born 29th October 1868; Lindsay Bruce, born 6th December 1870; and Arthur William, born 5th September 1874; also four daughters, Eliza Margaret, Mary Harriet, Agnes, and Gertrude Emily.

Robert Lindsay Bruce Stark Christie, the second son, born 18th December 1832, is a Writer to the Signet. He married, November 1868, Julianne Cockburn, daughter of Captain Alexander Scott, 72d Regiment, of the family of Scott of Malleny.[1] John Boswell, third son, died in infancy. Thomas, fourth son, was born 5th November 1840. In 1860 he obtained a commission in the 11th Hussars. Through his mother he succeeded to the estates of Ballindean and Newbigging, Fifeshire. Thomas Stark Christie of Ballindean is eminent as a field sportsman.

Margaret Isobel, only daughter of Robert Stark Christie, was born on the 4th February 1837; she married her relative,

Struan, who died in 1506 or 1507, having unhappily slain a clansman, and been charged with manslaughter, escaped to the Lowlands, and there assumed the name of Stirk or Stark. He was progenitor of the family of Stark of Kingsdale, Teasses, and Ballindean.

[1] The Scotts of Malleny, Edinburghshire, were cadets of the ancient House of Murdieston. A member of the family, Sir William Scott, was in 1649 appointed a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Clerkington. General Thomas Scott of Malleny, who died in 1841, at the advanced age of ninety-six, was greatly distinguished for his military prowess, both in America and on the Continent.

Hugh Lindsay Christie, now major-general; she died in 1861.

William, fifth son of James Christie of Durie by his second marriage, was born at Edinburgh on the 25th November 1793. He entered the Royal Navy on the 25th April 1807, on board the "Rosamond," and afterwards served in the "Cambrian," "Trident," "President," "Hyperion," "Albion," and other vessels. He became lieutenant in January 1821; he was afterwards promoted as commander; he served during the American War, on the African coast, and in the West Indies. By his wife Clara, daughter of —— Burchell, Esq., he had three sons, William, Alexander, and James, and five daughters, Clara Mary, Frances, Anne, Isabella, and Agnes.

Peter, sixth son of James Christie of Durie by his second wife, was born at Edinburgh on the 18th August 1796. Entering the Royal Navy in April 1810, on board the "Emerald," 36 guns, he was present at the capture of the "Auguste," a large French privateer, in April 1811. In 1813 he took part in several naval engagements. He afterwards served on board the "Tiger," 74 guns; the "Goliath," 74 guns; and the "Boyne," 98 guns. He was serving in the "Bellerophon," under Captain Maitland, at the surrender of Napoleon. He subsequently served on board the "Albion," the "Queen," and the "Northumberland," each 74 guns. On board the "Tartar" he aided in the capture of many slave vessels on the African coast. In September 1820 he obtained his commission as lieutenant, and from 1824 to 1827 served as lieutenant of the "Cambrian," in the Greek Archipelago, engaging in many actions with pirates, especially a severe action in January 1825. For his services as first lieutenant of his ship at the battle of Navarino, he was, on

the 22d October 1827, promoted as commander. He afterwards served on the coastguard in Scotland, and from 1838 to 1842 commanded the "Rose," 18 guns, on the coasts of Spain and Brazil. He became captain in November 1841. Captain Christie commanded the transports at Balaclava during the Russian War. He died at Balaclava.

Napier Turner, seventh son, was born 26th June 1801. Entering the army, he served with the 93d, 79th, and 11th Regiments; he died in 1877. He married Penelope, daughter of Thomas Burnett, advocate, by whom he had three sons—James, born 1835, died 1836; Napier, born 1844, died 1861; and Thomas Burnett, born 1851, died 1874; also three daughters, who survive.

William Christie, third son of James Christie, Provost of Stirling, by his wife, Margaret Walker, was born at Stirling on the 11th February 1699.[1] Engaging in merchandise at Stirling, he was, on the 6th January 1722, admitted a "merchant-burgess *qua* guild brother." He was, on the 27th September 1739, elected a town councillor, when he was also advanced to the magistracy. Appointed Dean of Guild on the 24th September 1741, he was, in September 1743, elected provost. After an interval he was re-elected provost in 1749.[2] He died subsequent to 1777, the date of his testamentary settlement.

Provost William Christie married, in 1729, Margaret, daughter of William Edmonstone of Cambuswallace, Perthshire, representative of an ancient house. Sir John de Edmonstone married Isabella Stewart, daughter of Robert II., and widow of James, Earl of Douglas and Mar. A representative of the family, Sir William Edmonstone of Culloden

[1] Stirling Register of Births. [2] Burgh Records of Stirling.

married Mary Stewart, Countess-Dowager of Angus, eldest daughter of Robert III. and Queen Isabella Drummond. In 1445 he received from James II. the lands of Duntreath, in Stirlingshire. Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, captain of Doune Castle and steward of Menteith, had by his wife Sybella, daughter of Sir William Baillie of Lamington, three sons, of whom James, the youngest, was ancestor of the family of Edmonstone of Newton and Cambuswallace, Perthshire. William Edmonstone of Cambuswallace, whose daughter Margaret married Provost William Christie, was son of John Edmonstone, merchant-burgess of Stirling, and proprietor of Cambuswallace; he constructed in 1725, under sanction of the town council, the promenade round the castle rock of Stirling, known as the Back Walk.[1]

By his wife, Margaret Edmonstone, Provost William Christie had a son James, born August 1730, died June 1737; also a daughter Marion.

Marion Christie, only surviving child of Provost William Christie, born 3d March 1732,[2] married, first, Captain William Gunning, a cadet of the family of Gunning of Castlecoote, in the county of Roscommon, and Tregonning, in the county of Cornwall. His cousin, Elizabeth Gunning, the celebrated beauty, married, first, in 1752, James, sixth Duke of Hamilton; and secondly, in 1759, John, fifth Duke of Argyle. Born in 1736, Captain Gunning fell at the storming of Guadeloupe in 1757. By his wife, Marion Christie, he had two daughters. Catherine, the elder daughter, married, 15th August 1782, William Campbell of Fairfield, Ayrshire, by whom she had six sons and two daughters. Marian, the elder daughter, married, 16th Decem-

[1] Stirling Town Council Records. [2] Stirling Parish Register.

ber 1818, Sir Henry Meredyth Jervis White Jervis, Bart. of Bally Ellis, County Wexford; she died 8th March 1861, leaving four sons and three daughters. She is represented by her second son, Sir Humphrey Charles White-Jervis, Bart.

Catherine, second daughter of William Campbell and Catherine Gunning, married Duncan Hunter, Esq. William Gunning Campbell, eldest son of William Campbell and Catherine Gunning, succeeded to the estate of Fairfield. Born in 1784, he married, in 1811, Diana, eldest daughter of Sir John Ingilby, Bart. of Ripley, by whom he had an only son, William Ingilby, born in 1812, a lieutenant in the 6th Dragoon Guards; he perished at sea in 1835.

George Gunning Campbell of Fairfield, the second son, born in 1785, served in the Indian Army; he died unmarried in 1858. Charles Campbell, third son, served in the Indian Army, attaining the rank of major; he died in 1832. By his wife, Jane Wemyss, elder daughter of the Hon. Leveson Granville Keith Murray, son of John, fourth Earl of Dunmore, he had three sons—Leveson Granville Gunning Campbell, who succeeded to the estate of Fairfield; Gunning George John Campbell, and Fincastle Argyll Campbell.

Alexander Campbell, the fourth son, entered the civil service of the East India Company. He married Matilda, daughter of John Thursby, Esq., with issue.

Napier Campbell, fifth son, captain in the Horse Artillery of the East India Company, died in 1839. Andrew, the sixth son, was a captain in the Indian Army.

Margaret, younger daughter of Captain William Gunning and Marion Christie, born 1753, married James Baird of Carron, Stirlingshire. James Baird, now of St Petersburg, is one of her descendants.

Marion Christie, daughter of Provost William Christie, married, secondly, in 1770, Henry Galloway, of an old family at Stirling, and by him had a son, William, accountant at Edinburgh.

John Christie, fourth son of Provost James Christie and Margaret Walker, was born at Stirling on the 15th September 1700. He married, 25th August 1732, Agnes, daughter of —— Neilson, Stirling, the celebrated Mr Ebenezer Erskine solemnising the union.[1] Henry, fifth son of Provost James Christie and Margaret Walker, was born at Stirling on the 15th November 1702. He married, 29th June 1733, Elizabeth, daughter of —— Campbell. Alexander, sixth and youngest, was born 9th January 1704.

Robert Christie, son of a laird of Sheriffmuirlands, and brother of Provost James Christie of Stirling, had a son Robert, born in 1706,[2] who engaged in business at Glasgow. Dean of Guild in 1753, he was elected Lord Provost of the city in October 1756.[3] During a visit to Baltimore, where his son Robert had settled, when the disaffection arose to British rule in 1775, he secured his safety by becoming one of the committee of correspondence. When American independence was declared, he returned to Britain.

Lord Provost Christie had two sons, James and Robert; also a daughter, Elizabeth. Robert Christie, junior, engaged in merchandise at Baltimore, and also at Rock Run, Harford county, in partnership with his cousin, James Christie, formerly of Stirling, afterwards of Durie. As sheriff of the county he was expected to read the declaration of independence at the court-house, but declining to do so, he was alarmed by threats, and in July 1776 withdrew from the

[1] Stirling Parish Register. [2] *Ib.* [3] See *supra*, p. 32.

district. By the local government persuaded to return, he was in December again menaced; he now escaped on horseback to Nottingham Terrace, about twenty miles below Annapolis. From thence he addressed letters to the Maryland council of safety, seeking permission to settle his affairs. His request was ignored, and he returned to Britain. His property, valued at £30,000, he bequeathed to his sister in liferent, to be apportioned after her decease among the sons of his relative, Captain Thomas Christie of Stirling.

Elizabeth Christie, daughter of Lord Provost Christie, settled at Glasgow, where she died at an advanced age.

Descended from the family of Christie at Stirling was John Christie of London, an eminent member of the Unitarian body. Son of John Christie, merchant-burgess of Stirling, he was there born on the 5th November 1775. At an early age he was apprenticed to a mercantile firm at London; he subsequently became senior partner of the firm of John and Robert Christie & Co., of Mark Lane. Married in the year 1816, he purchased a fine estate in Breconshire, in which county he twice held office as high sheriff. From 1825 till his death he resided in London, devoting much of his time to the interests of his denomination, and the wellbeing of nonconformists generally. He died on the 9th February 1858, at the age of eighty-three.[1]

A descendant of the house of Christie of Corntoun founded a pottery at Throsk, on the south bank of the Forth, in the parish of St Ninians. Janet Crystie, wife of John Cairnes at Throsk, died in March 1618, leaving "frie gear" to the value of £32.[2] Members of the Throsk family settled as

[1] *Christian Reformer*, new series, vol. xiv., p. 380.
[2] Stirling Com. Reg., vol. ii.

potters at Poppletrees in the same district. John Christie "in Poppletrees" died in May 1655, leaving £409 "frie gear."[1] Andrew Chrystie in Poppletrees died in June 1700, leaving £1243, 6s. 8d. of "frie gear;" his testament-dative being administered by John Chrystie in Throsk, his brother's son.[2]

John Christie, described as potter in Throsk, died in March 1684. By his wife, Margaret Steven, who survived him,[3] he had a son James, born March 1677; also seven daughters—Katherine (first), born April 1657; Janet, born May 1658; Agnes, born August 1660; Margaret, born February 1663; Katherine (second), born April 1665; Elizabeth, born September 1671; and Mary, born March 1673.[4]

James Christie, son of John Christie, potter in Throsk, married, August 1704, Margaret Reid, and by her had five sons—John (first), born November 1711; James, born March 1720; William and Archibald, twins, born May 1722; John (second), born August 1724; also seven daughters—Agnes, born November 1706; Elizabeth, born July 1710; Janet, born May 1713; Katherine, born November 1715; Mary, born April 1717; Christian (first), born February 1719; and Christian (second), born June 1727.[5]

William Christie, son of James Christie in Throsk, had a son John, who married, 12th March 1786, Agnes Morison, by whom, with other male issue, he had a son George, born 27th April 1788.[6] George Christie settled as a brick manufacturer at Stirling, and amassed a large fortune. By his wife, Agnes Elliot, he had four sons—John, William Elliot,

[1] Stirling Com. Reg., vol. vi., No. 395.
[2] *Ib.*, vol. xi.
[3] *Ib.*, vol. x., No. 167.
[4] Parish Register of St Ninians.
[5] *Ib.*
[6] *Ib.*

George, and Robert; and a daughter Helen. The two latter died in infancy. William Elliot died unmarried. John, the eldest son, purchased the lands of Forthbank, Stirlingshire; he married Jessie Thomson Todd, with issue. He died 30th April 1876.

George Christie of Southfield House, Stirling, only surviving son of George Christie and Agnes Elliot, was in 1870 elected Provost and High Sheriff of Stirling, an office to which he has been twice re-elected, and which he at present holds.

A member of the Corntoun family settled at Raploch, a hamlet near the western base of Stirling Rock. John Christie of Raploch, and Anne Ramsay, his spouse, had, on the 9th October 1670, a son James baptized.[1] John Christie, another son of this couple, died in May 1715, his "frie gear" amounting to £35, 3s. 4d.[2] John Christie, son of the preceding, married, in 1734, Janet Stevenson,[3] by whom he had two sons, James and John, and a daughter Janet.

James Christie, elder son of John Christie and Janet Stevenson, was born in 1736. He married Margaret, daughter of —— Lowrie, of the parish of St Ninians, by whom he had three sons—John, James, and William, the last born 12th March 1772; also four daughters—Janet, born 2d July 1763; Margaret, born 24th January 1765; Ann, born 13th January 1769; and Isabella, twin with her brother William, born 12th March 1772.[4]

John Christie, eldest son of James Christie and Margaret Lowrie, was born in 1762. He died at Stirling in 1841.

[1] Raploch Associate Church Register.
[2] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. xviii., fol. 29.
[3] Raploch Associate Church Register.
[4] *Ib.*

He married, in 1789, Janet, daughter of James Kidston, Stirling, by whom he had three sons—James, born 30th September 1794; John, born June 1796; and William.

William, the youngest son, born in April 1800, married, 23d November 1824, Christian, daughter of William Rollo, by whom he had six sons—John, William, James, Alexander, David, and George; also two daughters, Elizabeth and Jessie.

William Christie, the second son, born 3d June 1827, is master of Cowan's Hospital, Stirling.

James Christie, second son of James Christie and Margaret Lowrie, was born on the 26th September 1766. He married Janet, daughter of —— Ferguson, Doune, Perthshire, by whom he had four sons—James, born 1788; John, born 1796; William, born 1798, died in infancy; and William, second of the name, born 1801. Also four daughters—Margaret, born 1769; Helen, born 1791, married James Mathie, with issue; Janet, born 1793; and Ann, born 1794. James Christie, the eldest son, engaged in merchandise at Glasgow, and became opulent.

In the middle of the sixteenth century, families of the house of Christie had acquired settlements in different parts of Perthshire. Along with several others, "David Cristy" subscribes as witness a sasine of George Hay, son of Margaret Logy of that ilk, in the lands and barony of Logyalmond, on the 31st October 1536.[1] "Janet Criste" died at Dunning, Perthshire, in 1543.[2]

Among the witnesses brought forward, in November 1600, at the trial of the Gowrie conspirators, is named "Robert Crystie," aged thirty, "porter to vmql. John, Erle of Gowrie."[3]

[1] Red Book of Grandtully, by William Fraser, 1868, vol. i., p. 182.
[2] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. i. [3] Pitcairn's Criminal Trials, ii. 187.

Janet Crystie in Glassingaw, parish of Dunblane, died in 1602, her inventory being valued at £410, 4s. 4d.[1] Catherine Walker, widow of "Robert Chrystie," burgess of Kinross, died in 1611, leaving £607, 19s. 10d. of "frie gear."[2] "David Chrystie in Duik-puils, Abernethy," died January 1618, leaving of "frie gear" £252, 14s.[3]

In a Parliament assembled at Holyrood, on the 7th September 1632, "David Chrystie" was appointed a member of the Council for the protection of the Fisheries of the United Kingdom.[4] On the 21st December 1655, "Henry Christy of Heads" was by the council of the Lord Protector appointed a Commissioner of Supply for Perthshire. As "Henry Christie of Heades," he was constituted Commissioner for Perthshire in a Parliament held at Westminster on the 17th September 1656. In the Act of Exceptions to the Act of Indemnity of the 9th September 1662, he is, as "Hary Christie, chalmerlane to the laird of Glenwrwhy," fined £1200.[5]

On the 15th July 1662, Robert Christie, merchant-burgess of Culross, was served heir to his father Richard in nine acres of the lands of Ashes, in the parish of Culross.[6] And on the 26th April 1670, William Christie was served heir of John Christie, his father, in the lands of Castlebeg, in the lordship of Culross.[7]

John Christie, in Mill-town of Auchterarder, Perthshire, died in June 1671; his "frie gear" was valued at £671. In his will he names his sons William and Thomas; also a daughter Janet.[8]

Archibald Christie, merchant-burgess of Perth, and pro-

[1] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. iii. [2] *Ib.*, vol. iii. [3] *Ib.*, vol. iv.
[4] Acta Parl. Scot., v. 240. [5] *Ib.*, vii. 426.
[6] Inq. Spec., Perth, 1123. [7] *Ib.*, 800.
[8] Dunblane Com. Rec., vol. xi., fol. 76.

vost of that city, son of Henry Christie of Craigtoun, died in October 1675. His movable property was valued at £1647, 6s. 8d.[1] In March and April 1677, his son James was served heir to him in the lands of Chapelhill, parish of Scone, and in the lands of Eglischinnanch, Ballichrag, and others, united in the barony of Craiglowrie, formerly Craigtoun, and others, in the stewartry of Menteith.[2]

Henry Christie, youngest son of Henry Christie of Craigtoun, and brother of Provost Archibald Christie, graduated in 1671 at the University of Glasgow, and having been licensed as a probationer, was in 1679 ordained minister of Culross. By the Privy Council he was, on the 29th August 1689, deprived of his charge for not reading the Proclamation of the Estates, and not praying for their Majesties William and Mary, but for the restoration of King James, and "confusion to his enemies." He was consecrated a bishop of the nonjurant Church at Dundee, 28th April 1709, and died 5th May 1718, in his sixty-fourth year. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of George Blair of Glassclune, by whom he had two sons, William and James, and a daughter Mary.[3]

A native of Perthshire, Thomas Chrystie graduated in 1676 at the University of Edinburgh. A licentiate of the Church, he was in 1677 ordained minister of Wigtown, and from thence was in 1682 translated to the parish of Dunning, Perthshire. He died in 1686, at the age of thirty-six. He married, first, in December 1673, Janet Jack, in the parish of Kilspindie; second, Jean, fourth daughter of James Drummond, by whom he had two daughters, Anna and Jean; the latter married Hugh Ker, merchant, Dunblane.[4]

[1] St Andrews Com. Rec., vol. xiii.
[2] Inq. Spec., Perth, 891, 892.
[3] Fasti Eccl. Scot., ii. 597.
[4] *Ib.*, i. 730, ii. 757.

John Christie, Hill-foot, Dollar, died in July 1681, leaving £450 in "frie gear." In his will he mentions his sons, Andrew, William, John, and James, and his brother William.[1]

In the counties of Forfar and Kincardine, we find families of Christie settled in the sixteenth century. William Christie in Kettins died intestate on the 23d April 1586, his son Andrew becoming his executor-dative. His inventory was valued at £45, 8s. 6d.[2] John Christie died at Argath, parish of Lundie, on the 31st January 1595. His "frie gear" was valued at £62, 13s. 4d. For James Christie, son of the deceased, as executor-dative, Thomas Halden, apparent, of East Keilor, became cautioner.[3]

Families of the name were settled at Kilpurnie, parish of Newtyle, in 1599, and at Arbirlot in 1614.[4] James Christie of Balbuchlie, in the parish of Auchterhouse, is, in the churchyard of that parish, commemorated by a tombstone thus inscribed:

"Heir lyes ane godly and vertuous man, Iames Christie of Balbuchlie, who departed ye 20 of Decem: 1651, and his age 97.

'Dulce fuit, quondam mihi vivere; non quia vixi;
Sed quoniam, ut vivam, tunc moriturus eram.'

Once it was svet to me to leive, not that I leived, but I leived to die."[5]

In the statistical account of Auchterhouse, published in 1795, George Christie of Templeland is named as one of the heritors.

[1] Stirling Com. Rec., vol. x., No. 173.
[2] St Andrews Com. Rec., vol. ii.
[3] *Ib.*, vol. iii.
[4] *Ib.*, vol. iii. and vol. v.
[5] Scottish Monuments and Tombstones. Printed for the Grampian Club. London, 1872, vol. ii., p. 199.

James Christie died at Arbroath, in March 1673, leaving £227 in "frie gear."[1] Hugh Christie, who was born at Montrose in 1730, became master of the grammar school of that burgh, and there died in 1774. He published a Latin grammar, and an "Introduction to the making of Latin." A work from his pen in opposition to ecclesiastical establishments appeared posthumously.[2] Thomas Christie, merchant-burgess and Provost of Montrose, a man of general culture, projected the bridge of eight arches across the rivers North and South Esk, and which, begun in 1770, was finished in 1775. His son was also chief magistrate of Montrose.[3]

Thomas Christie, a relative of Provost Thomas Christie, attained eminence as a miscellaneous writer. Born at Montrose in 1761, he was intended by his father for trade, but conceiving a strong inclination towards medicine, he proceeded to London, and at the Westminster Dispensary became a pupil of Dr Simmons. He afterwards studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and on the Continent. Invited while at Paris to join a mercantile house at London, he accepted the proposal, and henceforth devoted himself to commerce. In 1791 he issued a work entitled "Letters on the Revolution of France, translated from a corrected edition of the original French." In 1792 he published a volume of "Miscellanies, Philosophical, Medical, and Moral." Having made a voyage to Surinam, he there died in 1796.[4]

In the parish of Fettercairn, Kincardineshire, families of the

[1] St Andrews Com. Rec., vol. xiii.
[2] Anderson's Scottish Nation, vol. i., p. 643.
[3] Jervise's Angus and Mearns, Edinburgh, 1861, 8vo, p. 71.
[4] Anderson's Scottish Nation, vol. i., p. 643.

name were settled in 1605.[1] Alexander Christie in Pitgarvie, parish of Aberluthnot (Marykirk), died in February 1636; his inventory was valued at £397, 6s. 8d.[2]

William Christie, tenant in Cuttieshill, parish of Fordoun, died in 1720; his inventory was estimated at £180.[3]

William Christie, born in Kincardineshire in 1749, engaged in merchandise at Montrose. Having become a Unitarian, he publicly expounded his views, and became a correspondent of Dr Priestley. Abandoning merchandise, he founded a Unitarian church at Montrose, and in 1792 undertook the pastorate of a congregation at Glasgow. In 1795 he emigrated to the United States, ministering at Philadelphia, Winchester, in Virginia, and other places. He died in New Jersey on the 21st November 1823. He composed a work on the Divine Unity, and "A Review of Dr Priestley's Theological Works."[4]

So early as the year 1333, one "Dominus Cristinus" is named as perpetual vicar of the church of Lochalveth, Morayshire.[5]

At the commencement of the reign of Charles II., among "the names of preistis and traffecting seminaries in the dyoceis of Aberdeene and Murraye," are "three Chrysties, quherof one is callit Principall of Dowye." George Christie was rector of Douay, and died in 1629, having been fifty-one years in the Society of Jesus. William Christie, called the junior, was also rector of Douay, and was chaplain to the Marquis of Huntly; he attended that nobleman on his deathbed, 15th June 1636.[6]

[1] St Andrews Com. Rec., vol. iv. [2] *Ib.*, vol. ix. [3] *Ib.*, vol. xviii.
[4] *Christian Reformer*, new series, vol. iv., p. 352. [5] See *supra*, pp. 5, 6.
[6] Misc. of Spalding Club, vol. ii., preface, p. 55; Dr Oliver's Biog. Coll. of the Members of the Soc. of Jesus, p. 17; Father Blakhall's Narrative, 1631-49, Spalding Club.

Alexander Christie of Aberdeen, a member of the Society of Friends, born in 1642, proceeded to Ireland, and there settled at Moyallan in the county of Down. He died on the 29th April 1722, leaving a daughter, Sarah, who married Samuel Morton of Kilmore, county Armagh, and a son, John, born 10th September 1673, died May 1763.

John Christie, second of Moyallan, married Mary Hill of Magheramiske, by whom he had five sons — Alexander, Joseph, John, James, and Thomas. Alexander, the eldest son, born 4th January 1699, proceeded to Scotland, and after sometime residing at Ormiston, in the county of Haddington, removed in 1736 to Perth. Into Scotland he introduced potatoes, and the art of bleaching. He married Ann, daughter of George Huntingdon, M.D., and died in 1764, without issue. Joseph, second son, born 29th March 1703, married, 18th April 1733, Patience, daughter of John Chambers of Lurgan, and died 1755, leaving a daughter, Mary, married to Archibald Horne. James, the fourth son, born 29th March 1708, held the lands of Lower Stramore, in Moyallan. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of John Morton, he had, with other issue, two sons, John and James.

John, the eldest son, born 19th June 1735, died 13th August 1771; he married, 15th April 1759, Deborah, daughter of Joseph Thompson of Castletown, and by her had a son, James.

James Christie, son of John Christie and Deborah Thompson, was born 17th December 1762, and died 5th January 1820; he married, 22d November 1785, Mary, daughter of Thomas Mark of Limerick, by whom he had, with other issue, a son and heir, John, of Lower Stramore, born 6th July 1789, died 4th April 1848. He married Sarah, daughter of John

Lecky of Ballykealey, county Carlow, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, John Lecky, born 25th May 1830; he settled at Cincinnati.

James Christie, second son of James Christie of Lower Stramore, settled at Lurgan; he married, 1st December 1768, Lucia, daughter of Archibald Shaw, and died without issue, 26th August 1793.

Thomas Christie, fifth son of John Christie of Moyallan, born 22d January 1711, married, first, 6th March 1739-40, Mary, daughter of John Bramery, and, secondly, Mary Nicholson; he died 23d April 1780, leaving by his first wife, with two daughters, a son, John, who died without issue, 27th October 1758.

John Christie, third son of John Christie of Moyallan and Mary Hill, was born 29th June 1707. He built Ormiston Lodge, Haddingtonshire, and there died in 1761. He married Mary, daughter of William Miller, Esq. of Craigentinny, near Edinburgh, by whom he had, with five daughters, five sons—John, William, Hill, John, and Miller. John, the eldest son, died young. William, the second son, sold Ormiston Lodge; he married, first, Jane Erskine, and, secondly, Alison Dunn, and died in 1814, leaving issue. Hill, the third son, a lieutenant in the 61st Foot, married in 1769, Helen, daughter of Archibald Cuthbertson, M.D., and died 18th May 1819, leaving three sons, Archibald, John, and Matthew, and a daughter, Agnes, who severally married with issue. John, the fourth son, held the lands of Kircassock, county Down; he married Sarah, daughter of James Christie of Lower Stramore, by whom he had two sons, John and James, and a daughter, Margaret; John died at Nantucket, North America. James married Ann, daughter of Joseph Murphy,

Esq., by whom he had three sons, who died unmarried, and six daughters, of whom two married, with issue.

Miller Christie, fifth son of John Christie and Mary Miller, was born in 1748; he resided at Stockwell, Surrey, and died 12th June 1820. He married, 29th September 1773, Ann, daughter of William Rist of Manuden, Essex, by whom he had five sons—Thomas, William Miller, John, Joseph, and James; also a daughter, Ann, who married Alexander Cruickshank of Lauriston Lane, Edinburgh, with issue.

Thomas Christie of Brooklands, Essex, eldest son of Miller Christie and Ann Rist, was born 25th September 1776, and died 14th June 1846. By his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Hewlings of Reading, he had two sons, Thomas and Samuel, and three daughters, Rachel, Charlotte, and Anne. Thomas, the elder son, succeeded to Brooklands, and died 12th October 1877. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Christie Wakefield, Esq. of Moyallan, he had, besides two daughters, three sons, Thomas, Wakefield, and Stephen. Thomas married, on 16th February 1865, Miss Hill. Wakefield married, 28th August 1872, Mary, daughter and coheiress of Jonathan Joseph Richardson, Esq. of Kircassock, county Down, M.P. for Lisburn. Stephen married, 12th October 1876, Blanche, daughter of William Henry Chichester, Esq. of Grenofen, Whitchurch, Devon.

Samuel Christie, second son of Thomas Christie of Brooklands, succeeded to the estates of Britwell, in the county of Buckingham, and of Craigentinny, in the county of Edinburgh; he assumed, on the 19th March 1862, the name and arms of Miller. He had, on the 1st October 1868, granted him, by the Lyon King of Arms, the following armorial escutcheon:

"Quarterly, first and fourth grand quarters counter-quartered, first and fourth, argent, a cross moline azure, for Miller; second, argent, a mullet pierced azure between three cross crosslets fitchee gules, for Adam; third, parted per fess azure and sable, a castle with four towers argent, the porch open and windows of the second, for Rawson; second and third grand quarters, or, a saltire engrailed between two mullets in chief and base and two roses in flank sable, for Chrystie. Above the shield is placed a helmet befitting his degree, with a mantling gules doubled argent, and upon wreaths of the proper liveries are set the two following crests, viz., upon the dexter side, a dexter hand erect holding an open book in black letter proper, and in an escrol over the same this motto, 'Manent optima cœlo,' for Miller; and upon the sinister side, a holly stump withered sprouting out leaves proper, and in an escrol over the same this motto, 'Sic viresco,' for Chrystie."[1]

Samuel Christie-Miller was sometime M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyne. He married, 20th April 1842, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hardcastle, Esq. of Firwood, Bolton-le-Moors, by whom he had a son, William Henry Archibald, born 16th November 1850, now a captain in the Edinburgh Militia, and a barrister-at-law.

William Miller Christie, second son of Miller Christie and Ann Rist, was born 12th January 1778. He resided at the Woodbines, Kingston, Surrey, and died 24th January 1858. By his wife, Ann, daughter of John Fell, Esq., of Peckham, he had with seven sons three daughters, Mary Ann, Elizabeth, and Rebecca. William, the eldest son, F.L.S., died 24th July 1839; Henry, second son, F.S.A., of Westminster, was joint author with Edouard Lartet of "Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ."[2]

[1] Lyon Register, vol. viii., p. 6.

[2] See memoir in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1865, ii., pp. 514-516.

He died 4th May 1865. John Fell, the third son, died 6th April 1851; Alexander, the fourth son, has no settled residence; Richard, fifth son, of Poynton Towers, Poynton, married, 9th January 1862, Alice, daughter of Henry Ashworth, Esq. of The Oaks, Bolton-le-Moors, by whom he has two sons, William Miller and Henry Edmund. Joseph Fell, sixth son, resides at Kensington. He married, 28th June 1854, Lilias, daughter of James Dowie, Esq. of Chestnut Grove, Kingston, by whom he has a son, Edwin, lieutenant in the Kent Militia, and three daughters, Amy Lilias, Mary Ethel, and Milicent. Edmund, the seventh son, resides at Bournemouth, where he has erected and endowed a magnificent church.

John Christie, third son of Miller Christie and Ann Rist, born 19th June 1791, acquired Appuldrefield Manor, in Cudham, Kent; he died 4th November 1873. He married Sarah, second daughter of Abraham de Horne, Esq., of Surrey Square (who died 31st March 1869), and by her had seven sons, and a daughter, Emma Catherine Collier, who married, 2d February 1836, George Steinman Steinman, Esq., F.S.A., of Sundridge, Kent. John de Horne, of Cudham Lodge, Kent, the eldest son, born 25th August 1814, died 1st August 1850. He married, 21st July 1842, Ann, daughter of Robert Kidder of Westerham, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

Alfred Christie, second son of John Christie of Appuldrefield, born 14th January 1818, succeeded his father in the family estate; he married, 25th August 1870, Katherine Collier, daughter and heiress of Benjamin Collier de Horne, Esq. of Farringdon, and died, without issue, 23d March 1876. George, the third son, now of Appuldrefield, was born 11th

April 1819. Edward, fourth son, of Farringdon, Berkshire, was born 6th June 1820; he married, 31st August 1847, Julia Shears, daughter of Charles Spurrell, Esq. of Hill House, Dartford, and died without issue, 4th May 1850. Frederick Collier of Melbourne, fifth son, born 9th September 1822, married, 18th April 1861, Caroline, daughter of Arthur B. Wells, Esq., by whom he has issue a daughter, Edith Wilhelmina. Arthur de Horne of Edinbridge, sixth son, born 6th August 1828, married, 14th September 1865, Harriet Caroline, daughter of Henry Chetwynd, Esq. of Brocton Lodge, Staffordshire, by whom he has had two sons—Henry Chetwynd, born 6th June 1868, died 29th June 1876, and Arthur; also two daughters, Florence Caroline and Mary Ann. Albert of Cudham, the seventh son, born 21st March 1830, is an officer in the 10th Madras Native Infantry.

Joseph Christie of Croydon, fourth son of Miller Christie and Ann Rist, married, in 1822, Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Johnson, Esq., of Pontefract; he died without issue, 9th December 1866.

James Christie of Brownings in Broomfield, fifth son of Miller Christie and Ann Rist, died 22d May 1874. He married, 2d June 1812, Charlotte, daughter of John Fell, Esq., of Peckham Rye, by whom he had four sons and five daughters — Mary, Sophia, Charlotte, Caroline, and Ellen. James, the eldest son, of Boynton Hall, Essex, married, 1842, Elizabeth, daughter of William Cruttenden Marten, Esq., of Lewes, and has four sons, James, Wilfred, Archibald, and ——; also six daughters, Alice, Charlotte Mary, Anna Louisa, Ada, Lilias, and Josephine. Robert, the second son, is married. David, the third son, of Patching Hall, Broom-

field, married, in 1855, Jane, daughter of Henry Marriage, Esq. of Broomfield. Fell, the fourth son, is married.[1]

In the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, are named, in 1696, Duncan Christie, tenant at Knok, and his son James.[2]

On the 28th January 1696, Alexander Christie in Burnesyde obtained sasine of four oxgates of the lands of Burnesyde of Ffintry and pertinents thereof, under reversion to John Ruddoch of Burnesyde.[3]

Jane Christie, daughter of a tenant-farmer in Morayshire, was second wife of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. She was married in 1820, and died without issue in 1824. As tenant-farmers, members of the Morayshire family settled in Banffshire. William Christie, farmer at Culphin of Park, parish of Ordiquhill, had a son James, born in 1774; he practised as a solicitor in the town of Banff, and sometime acted as sheriff-substitute of the county. Remarkable for his scientific tastes, his botanical and geological researches gained him a local celebrity; he founded the Banff Literary Institution, and prosecuted astronomical studies by means of telescopes of his own construction. He died on the 7th August 1854, in his eightieth year. His son John, solicitor at Banff, married Williamina Paterson, grand-niece of Alexander Cassie, founder of a local charity which bears his name.

Members of the family of Christie at present rent farms in the parishes of Fordyce, Alvah, Ordiquhill, Marnoch, and Botriphine.

[1] The descendants of Alexander Christie of Aberdeen have, with the exception of Mr Samuel Christie Miller of Britwell and Craigentinny, spelt their name Christy.

[2] List of Pollable Persons in the Shire of Aberdeen, vol. i., p. 173.

[3] Banffshire Sasines.

On the 11th February 1546 and the 16th May 1547, Adam Christie, tenant of eight oxgangs of the lands of Greenlaw, in Banffshire, is a party to an action raised by Alexander Fraser of Otlaw against George Mortimair of Auchinbody, regarding the multures of the mill of Auchinbody.[1] Cristina Christie, as owner of Bishop Mill, in the barony of Spynie, in 1565 is declared liable in a yearly payment, "acre ibidem solvende in anno xxv^{s} firme sex capones unam aucam et viij^{s} viij^{d} mart silvere;" and for her half of "Brasina ejusdem solvenda in anno xiii^{s} iiij^{d} firme unam duodenam caponum et unam duodendam pultricarum."[2]

On the 3d June 1628 an instrument of sasine was granted to "Alexander Crystie" in Tollebeg, Agnes Gray, his spouse, and James Crystie, their son, proceeding upon a disposition to them by James Stewart of Arbreak, with consent of Sibilla Stewart, his spouse, and John Stewart, their son, of the town and lands of Tollebeg, extending to four oxgates.[3]

John Christie, portioner of Middle Crannock, in the parish of Grange, Banffshire, died in 1642, and was succeeded by his grandson, John Christie, also of Middle Crannock; he was followed by his son, Alexander Christie of Middle Crannock, who, on the 27th July 1666, served himself heir to his great-grandfather, John Christie, in two oxgates of the lands of Crannock, within the barony of Strathyla and regality of Kinloss, parish of Grange, Banffshire.[4]

Thomas Christie, tacksman of the mill and lands of Eden,

[1] Reg. Mag. Sig., lib. 32, No. 249.
[2] Rental of the Diocese of Moray.
[3] Minute-Book Sasines of Banff, p. 4, and note from Record.
[4] Retours, Banff, vol. xxviii., fol. 264.

in the parish of King Edward, situated in a beautiful valley at the confluence of the rivers Kinedar and Devoran, on the borders of the counties of Banff and Aberdeen, and who is mentioned in a county record as tenant in Eden Mill in 1695, was born about the year 1655.[1] He married, and had two sons, Walter and Thomas.

Thomas Christie, second son of Thomas Christie, tenant in Eden Mill, rented the farm of Hollymill, in the parish of King Edward. He died 14th February 1723. By his wife, Wylle Shirron, who died 9th May 1746, he left a son, Alexander, born August 1719.[2]

Walter Christie, elder son of Thomas Christie in Eden Mill, was born in 1679. Succeeding his father, he died at Eden Mill on the 25th April 1737.[3] He married, first, Anne Findlater, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret, who married her cousin, John Christie, tenant of Scatterty, with issue;[4] secondly, Agnes, daughter of George Chapman, tenant of Blacktown, and his wife, Isobel Ellies.

For several generations the family of Chapman occupied lands in Banffshire. Alexander Chapman, who succeeded his father as tenant of Blacktown, was father of George Chapman, LL.D., the distinguished preceptor and educational writer. Another grandson of George Chapman, father-in-law of Walter Christie, was the Rev. George Chapman, minister of Kinfauns, an eminent clergyman and public instructor.

By his second wife, Agnes Chapman, Walter Christie at Eden Mill had a son John, and a daughter Isobel, who married James Rainy. John Christie, born at Eden Mill, was

[1] Poll Book of Aberdeenshire.
[2] King Edward Parish Register.
[3] Tombstone at Alvah, Banffshire.
[4] King Edward Parish Register.

baptized at King Edward on the 4th February 1730.[1] Settling as a merchant at Paisley,[2] he entered into partnership with John Dougall of Easterhouse, and John Barns of Lochridge, with whom he conducted an extensive manufactory in Renfrewshire. He was also a partner with Robert Corse of Greenlaw, in the firm of "Christie, Corse, & Co.,"[3] which traded extensively with Russia, Holland, and the coasts of the Baltic. In 1788 he, along with George Houston of Johnston and others, established at Paisley and Glasgow "The Paisley Union Bank," which, after a successful course of more than half a century, finally amalgamated with the Union Bank of Scotland. Taking a deep interest in the extension and improvement of the new town of Paisley, he feued there in 1781 a portion of ground from the Earl of Abercorn, on which he erected an elegant residence. He acquired the lands of Greenhill, Wester-Crosslet, Oakshawside, and others near Paisley. He died at Newtoun of Paisley on the 14th October 1791.

John Christie of Paisley and Greenhill married Mary, eldest daughter and co-heiress of John Miller of Dykes, Ayrshire, and by her (she died 24th September 1826) had three sons and nine daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, born in 1763, died in 1844; Mary, second daughter, born in 1767, died in 1847; Agnes, third daughter, died in 1848; Margaret, fourth daughter, died in 1829; Isabella, fifth daughter, married Robert Young, one of the magistrates of Stirling, with issue; she died in 1826. Janet, sixth daughter, born 1774, married Lieutenant Munton, 2d Royal Veteran

[1] King Edward Parish Register.
[2] Semple's Hist. of Renfrewshire, p. 326.
[3] Semple's St Mirin and Hist. Acct., etc., Paisley, pp. 133, 135.

Battalion, with issue; she died in 1832. Christian, seventh daughter, married Thomas Buchanan, with issue; Jean, eighth daughter, married Andrew Foulds of Springfield, with issue; Helen, ninth daughter, died at Springfield, unmarried, 11th July 1853.

John, eldest son of John Christie and Mary Miller, a merchant in North America, died 3d April 1827. George, second son, a merchant in Paisley, born 1766, died in 1844.

James Ramsay Christie, third son of John Christie and Mary Miller, was born at Paisley on the 20th August 1775. Retiring from business as a manufacturer in 1808, he proceeded to Rio de Janeiro, where he traded as one of the firm of Christie & Cochrane. Returning home in 1812, he entered into business at Glasgow, of which city he, on the 4th August 1817, became a merchant-burgess. He died at Glasgow on the 25th February 1852.

James Ramsay Christie married, 18th June 1814, May, elder daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Craig, Esq., Nantwich, Cheshire. Descended from an old family in Renfrewshire, represented by his cousin, Craig of Kirkton, Mr Craig was also cousin of Lord Craig, an eminent judge, and one of the contributors to the *Mirror* and the *Lounger*. Another notable relative of Mr Craig was Mrs M'Lehose, *née* Agnes Craig, the Clarinda of the poet Burns.

By his wife, May Craig (who died at Bedlay House, 15th June 1857, aged seventy-four), James Ramsay Christie had three sons and two daughters. Mary Miller, the elder daughter, born 22d March 1820, and May Elizabeth, born 9th November 1824, both died in infancy. James Crawford, the youngest son, born 15th June 1823, died young. John, the second son, was born 4th February 1818.

Thomas Craig Christie, eldest son of James Ramsay Christie, was born on the 6th September 1816. Owner of the estates of Bedlay Mollins and Petershill, Lanarkshire, he is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county.

Thomas Craig Christie of Bedlay married, first, 15th February 1853, Catherine Cameron, only surviving daughter of Captain James Campbell of Petershill and Shirva, and niece of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Bedlay; she died 4th February 1854, without issue. He married, second, on the 14th February 1859, Anna Bolling Cross-Buchanan, eldest surviving daughter of John Cross-Buchanan of Moss, Stirlingshire, and Auchintoshan, Dumbartonshire, and heir of line of Andrew Hamilton of Cochnach, Provost of Glasgow, and governor of Dumbarton Castle under Queen Mary.[1] Of this marriage have been born two sons and four daughters—Catherine Campbell, Eveline May, Anna Boleyn, and Jean Wardrop. Walter Cross-Buchanan, the elder son, was born 5th December 1862; Bernard Ramsay Craig, second son, was born 12th March 1870.

The armorial bearings of Thomas Craig Christie of Bedlay, matriculated in the Lyon Register, are as under:

"Or, a saltier indented between four mullets sable; on a chief of the last, three crescents argent. *Crest.*—A sprig of holly, fruited and leaved, proper. *Motto.*—'Sic Viresco.'"

[1] Dennistoun MSS., Advocates Library.

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